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NEW OIL PACT WITH RUSSIANS ENDS PRICE WAR

Change of Policy Toward
Soviets Seen in Anglo-
American Firms' Contract

MOSCOW GRATIFIED AT LONDON ACCORD

Foreign Oil Companies With-
draw Compensation Claims
Against Soviet Syndicate

MOSCOW.—The signing in London of an agreement between the Soviet Oil Syndicate and a combination of large British and American oil firms, providing for the distribution of 3,000,000 tons of Soviet oil in the British market during the next three years, and ending the bitter price war which has been waged for several years, is warmly greeted in Soviet economic circles. Two outstanding causes for satisfaction from the Soviet standpoint are the inclusion of the Royal Dutch Shell Company under the agreement and the withdrawal of the former demand of foreign oil companies for a 5 per cent deduction from the sale price of Soviet oil to create a fund to compensate former owners of Russian oil wells.

Sir Henri Detering, head of the Royal Dutch Shell Company, has recently been a bitter opponent of the Soviet régime in the political and economic fields and his signature of the agreement is believed to indicate a changed attitude on his part.

G. Y. Sokolov, president of the Soviet Oil Syndicate, interviewed on the subject, said: "The signature of a three-year agreement means, if not complete cessation of the actively hostile operations of some oil organizations against the Soviet Union, at least a most important change in their relations toward the Soviet Union."

"It is very possible that the signing of this peace treaty with England regarding Soviet oil is connected with the sentiments of certain British financiers and industrialists, who believe it would be advantageous and expedient to improve existing Anglo-Soviet relations."

Pact Held Only to Affect Distribution Outside Russia

LONDON.—Officials of the sales organization of the Russian Government—the Russian Oil Products, more familiarly known as Rosaprom—announce that they have fallen into line with other oil companies here in raising the price of petrol immediately, thereby giving the first indication that reports from Moscow

(Continued on Page 2, Column 4)

Fascists Publish List of Deputies; Public to Ratify

Candidates Selected by Coun-
cil Await Formal Approval
by the Nation

ROME.—Except for the formal ratification on the part of the Italian electorate, numbering about 10,000,000, of the list of candidates approved by the Fascist Grand Council, the Italian Parliament may be said to be constituted. Of the 400 members of the new Parliament, who, until March 24 next will be known as "deputies designate," 191 were deputies in the last Chamber and 209 were new. The Fascist Grand Council had a list of about 1000 candidates from which to make a final choice of 400, but the names of those who have been omitted are not given, nor is it known whether the Council acted on its own initiative, has added new names not included in the lists submitted for its approval. The names of most of the new deputies have probably now been read for the first time by the general public.

Among the new members are Mario D'Annunzio, son of the poet, Marcello Diaz, son of the late marshal, Giuseppe Muli, the composer, a few university professors and journalists and many Fascist federal secretaries, that is, heads of Fascist organizations in the provinces.

The list of deputies designate has received the name "Mussolini's list" because the Duce's name is at the top of the list, while the remaining 399 names follow in strictly alphabetical order. As there are no by-elections in Italy, vacancies which occur during the lifetime of the Parliament will not be filled, so that the number of deputies progressively diminishes.

The publication of the official list of parliamentary candidates naturally affords Fascist newspapers the opportunity of making comparisons between the Fascist electoral system and that obtaining in other countries, and the conclusion drawn is that at least in Italy there will be a Parliament in which all the productive political and moral forces of the nation are represented.

INDEX OF THE MONITOR

FRIDAY, MARCH 1, 1929	
General News—Pages 1, 2, 3, 5, 10	
Shorting News—Page 12	
Financial News—Pages 12 and 13	
FEATURES	
The Home Forum	7
Argument and Decision	8
Educational	9
Household Arts and Crafts	9
The Playhouse of the Air	14
Among the Railroads	14
Daily Features	14
Editorials	15

Brighton Is to Build Biggest Bath in England

By WIRELESS FROM MONITOR BUREAU
London

BRIGHTON, one of the most popular seaside resorts on the south coast of England, is to have the largest swimming bath in Great Britain under a scheme sanctioned by the Town Council on Thursday evening.

The pool is to be situated alongside the pier and is to cost £175,000 and to have accommodation for 1500 people.

CABINET Wavers IN FRANCE AS ATTACKS GROW

Demand Raised for Settled
Government to Handle
Reparations Issue

By SISLEY HIDDLESTON
By CABLE FROM MONITOR BUREAU
PARIS

While the experts pursue their inquiry into the possibility of settling the reparations question, the political situation in Paris is not so stable as is desirable at this important time. The Poincaré Government undoubtedly shows signs of wear and tear. It does not react as vigorously as its friends would like, and it is subjected to constant assaults by its Radical opponents. On several occasions its complete defeat would not have been surprising and a number of thorny debates lie ahead. Normally a change of government after 2½ years' existence might be not only expected but profitable, but in the circumstances of the moment the prospect of upheaval is strongly deprecated.

It is felt that the time has been badly chosen for making a state of uncertainty. An international conference of vital import for the future of France and other European countries is proceeding, and causes of internal division would be inadequately understood abroad. It would appear that France is not united on the reparations issue, and it is even possible to dovelce debates lie ahead. Normally a change of government after 2½ years' existence might be not only expected but profitable, but in the circumstances of the moment the prospect of upheaval is strongly deprecated.

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Precisely how it will come is not yet clear. M. Poincaré has been disavowed with difficulty from resigning, according to reports in well informed circles, but now he has indicated that Parliament must vote against him to overthrow him. He does not wish to drag on a precarious existence, however, and would prefer to hand over his charge to a younger man if this would meet the views of the Chamber. Unfortunately the Chamber does not seem to be settled in its ideas. The Radicals and Socialists have developed definite hostility to the present government, but are puzzled about the sequel should they succeed in bringing about its downfall by a temporary alliance with the forces of the Center. The Center shows signs of wavering. Yet it is doubtful whether the Left and Center could constitute a solid permanent majority.

(Continued on Page 2, Column 2)

Nanking Protests Japanese Action

Charges Connivance in Shan-
tung Disturbances—Mission-
aries Cling to Posts

SHANGHAI (AP)—The Kuomintang official news agency of the Nationalist Chinese Government at Nanking, reports that the Foreign Office has protested to the Japanese Government for its alleged connivance in the disturbance in Shantung Province.

CHEFOO, China (AP)—American missionaries in northern Shantung have chosen to remain at their posts despite hostility between Chinese factions which, in the opinion of consular authorities, threatened their safety.

Recommendations that they leave and go aboard the U. S. S. Trenton brought the response that they believed they would be able in remaining to relieve some of the sufferings of the Chinese victims of the new civil war.

CAPITAL AGLOW, READY TO MEET NEW PRESIDENT

City a Spectacle of Proudly
Waving Flags—Plans
Almost Complete

WASHINGTON (AP)—Bunting, red, white and blue, like strange flowers suddenly blooming out of stone and brick, drapes capital buildings. The city has become a spectacle of proudly flying flags. On Pennsylvania Avenue there is the incongruous sight of crude wooden stands, built of unpainted lumber. Every incoming train brings its group of visitors. The inauguration of Herbert Hoover as the thirty-first President of the United States is only three days away.

Plans for the inaugural parade are almost complete. Gen. Charles P. Summerall, Grand Marshal, has arranged for the escort of President Coolidge and President-elect Hoover from the White House to the Capitol. Twenty Confederate veterans from Mississippi plan to be in Washington for the ceremonies and Theodore G. Bilbo, Governor of Mississippi, has announced that he would be accompanied by a formidable staff of colonels.

John Coolidge, son of the President, will be in the line of march, but as a major on the staff of Governor Trumbull of Connecticut. Bands will be spaced at intervals through the line of march, but as the procession passes the presidential reviewing stand only the army band at the head of the parade and the Quantic Marine Band, head of the Second Grand Division, will play "Hail the Chief."

President Coolidge is preparing to go back to the quiet city of Northampton, Mass. He will not even ride up Pennsylvania Avenue with his successor after the inauguration but will go to the train almost directly after Mr. Hoover takes the oath as President.

Vice-President Dawes is planning to start for Evanston, Ill., Monday evening. Charles Curtis, Vice-President-elect, is still busy in the Senate, but his time there is short. He has a strain of Indian lineage, and at the inauguration more than 100 Indians are to be present. They will wear at the inaugural and in the parade, feathers, paint and buckskin and during their stay here will pitch their tents on the ground around the Washington Monument. Almost all the tribes in the country will be represented.

John G. Sargent, Attorney-General in the Coolidge Cabinet, is looking forward to going back to Ludlow, Vt. He likes living in a small town. Postmaster-General New will probably remain in Washington, since he has a beautiful country place in nearby Maryland. Mr. Jardine has accepted a place with a co-operative association. Secretary Dwight Davis will probably go back to his home in St. Louis. Dr. Work resigned to become Republican National Committee and his successor, William F. Whiting, will probably return to his home in Massachusetts.

Express Service Taken Over Intact by Rail Systems

Profits Will Go Directly to
Carriers Instead of Other
Stockholders

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
NEW YORK

The American Railway Express Company has just surrendered its \$300,000,000 annual business to the Railway Express Agency, Inc., and the express business of the Nation hereafter will be handled by the railroads through their own company, with profits accruing direct to the carriers instead of to independent stockholders.

The transfer, said to be the largest corporate transaction of its kind ever made, resulted in the addition of 100,000 employees to the railway service, for the organization of the Railway Express Company has been taken over intact and will continue to function in much the same manner as formerly.

The final detail of the transaction was the acceptance of a check for \$23,331,000, paid by the railroads, for the property take over. This leaves the express company with cash assets of approximately \$40,000,000, but with no business and no operating organization. It is not yet announced what will be done with this sum, which, in its present status, constitutes an "investment trust" of unusual strength should the money be invested in various directions rather than divided among stockholders.

The step is the culmination of a gradual process of absorption of the express business formerly handled by various independent companies. By one the former companies either by the picture or were taken over by the war-time American Railway Express, from which evolved the company which handled the express business on all railroads except the Southern, and which, in turn, now has been taken over by the railroads for direct operation.

BRITISH PETROL HIGHER
LONDON.—A rise in petrol materially increasing the cost of motor transport takes effect here today. It amounts to 2½d. a gallon and is the first advance other than in consequence of increased taxation since February, 1926. It follows an agreement between distributors for the standardization of retailers' profits.

Helping Congress Learn Good Housekeeping



LLOYD GEORGE PLANS TO END UNEMPLOYMENT

Vast Public Works Scheme
as First Plank in British
Liberal Platform

By WIRELESS FROM MONITOR BUREAU
LONDON

David Lloyd George, addressing a great gathering here, including 448 candidates already chosen to contest the constituencies, outlined the Liberal Party's general election program, which relies, as a main feature, upon the removal of unemployment by undertaking vast remunerative state works for the improvement of roads and other means of transport. He solemnly pledged himself and his colleagues, if he was returned to power, immediately to put in operation a great scheme, already prepared, "that will reduce, in a single year, to normal proportions the terrible unemployment now prevailing in Britain."

This scheme, he declared, would enrich the Nation, help it to compete successfully in the business world, without adding one penny to either national or local taxation. Sketching the plan in detail, he said that as great a transformation had come over life in Britain by the development of the internal combustion engine as at the beginning of last century, when steam was introduced, and the same enterprise and courage had to be shown in meeting the situation as was displayed 100 years ago.

He instanced what had been done in the United States in spending £400,000,000 upon road making as a model on which Liberals would proceed. He claimed this as the key to Britain's internal troubles all around. Not only at present was rural England cut off by traffic congestion from markets in town, and factories from export centers, but the whole problem connected with slums depended on cutting great arterial ways from garden cities to places where people work, so as to give equal opportunity "to every class to dwell in healthy surroundings and bring up a great empire of children under conditions in which they can thrive."

Afforestation and reclamation drainage schemes, the encouragement of rural industries and security for cultivators were other planks in the platform which Mr. Lloyd George claimed the Liberals alone had men and enterprise to bring into effect. The cost, he claimed, could be met over a series of years by cutting down armaments and other unproductive expenditure and by rendering remunerative the great body of labor now unemployed. He scathingly criticized the Conservatives on the one hand for ineptitude, alike at home and abroad, and Labor, on the other, for being tied to extremists who made it an organization only for sordid sound like a brass band, and he added amidst laughter, "You can't dig with a trombone."

WILBUR APPOINTED
TO CIRCUIT BENCH
WASHINGTON (AP)—Curtis D. Wilbur, Secretary of the Navy, has been nominated by President Coolidge to be United States Circuit Judge for the ninth circuit. Mr. Wilbur, before assuming the office of Secretary, was a justice of the Supreme Court of California. His judicial experience covered a period of 25 years, and the circuit over which he will preside includes his home State of California.

Coolidge Regime Is Summarized as Era of National Readjustment

Notable for Fiscal Rehabilitation and Recovery From
War Conditions—President Avoided Acrimony—
Much Constructive Legislation Enacted

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
WASHINGTON

The 5½ years of Calvin Coolidge's incumbency as President may be summed up in one word—readjustment. Notable constructive measures were instituted during his Administration, the Boulder Dam project, the Mississippi River flood control act, and the railroad mediation law, but the outstanding achievements of his regime were retrenchment and reconstruction; a settling back on a peace-time basis. To these ends he directed all his efforts—by legislation, appointment, and veto; in the domestic field and in international relations.

Economy was the President's watchword and rule. With that word he began his Administration and with the same expression he closed it. In his first message to Congress he laid down a basis for his policy. He reiterated it at the budget meeting he reiterated it.

In the last two years of his Administration federal expenditures rose considerably, but the increase was inevitable as it marked the passing of the retrenchment program he had directed and the opening of the era of great internal developments to which Herbert Hoover, the engineer and builder, has succeeded.

The Coolidge Administration's greatest attainments in readjustment were in the field of finance. The public debt was reduced approximately \$8,000,000,000, three major tax reductions were instituted, a program of refunding Liberty bonds was successfully put through, and with the exception of the war-debt settlement with France, agreements were made and approved by Congress with all the other debtor countries.

In addition, a system of national debt liquidation was instituted by means of which a large sum is applied each year to this purpose, and an act passed that returned alien property seized during the World War and financed the payment of awards to American citizens with claims against Germany.

Mr. Coolidge's administrative acts were directed to economy. He demanded curtailment of departmental appropriations and did not hesitate to veto what he considered excessive demands on the Federal Treasury. He vetoed a soldiers' bonus bill and

(Continued on Page 10, Column 1)

Cuban 'Rebellion' Believed Confined to 'Pamphlet War'

Arrested Leader Calls Plot
Charge 'Pure Fantasy'—Po-
litical Move Is Seen

HAVANA (AP)—While Cuban Government leaders declare a plot against President Machado has been frustrated by drastic police action those accused insist the charges against them are pure fantasy.

In a statement to the press, President Machado said: "There is no cause for alarm, and there will be no cause for alarm, because public reaction, which is thoroughly in accord with my Government, guarantees the peace of the country."

Dr. Alejandro Veyra y Leonard, one of 10 men arrested Feb. 27 at the headquarters of "Union Nacionalista," the only political organization opposed to President Machado, denied emphatically the charge of fomenting revolt.

"There is no truth that a plot existed against the life of President Machado. Nor is there any more truth to the charge that a revolt was planned for the purpose of bringing American intervention in Cuba," he said.

There is a general tendency here to view the situation as one of politics rather than threatening physical harm. Police action, it is thought, represented a drive to stamp out distribution of inflammatory pamphlets and propaganda aimed at the Machado régime.

In New York, Octavio Selgie, named in one of the Havana warrants and an exile in the United States since October, answered the accusations against him with charges of fraud and imperialism against the Machado régime.

WHITE RUSSIANS URGE
GUARD FOR TROTZKY

CONSTANTINOPLE (AP)—The White Russian colony in Constantinople, which numbers 2000 persons, has sent a delegation to beg the authorities not to relax the present severe seclusion of Leon Trotsky at the Soviet consulate.

If it is now thought that the hopes of Trotsky, as well as of the Turkish Government officials, for the exile's transfer to Germany, are weakening, while there is a growing probability of his permanent seclusion here.

WOMEN MARCH STEADILY AHEAD AS LEGISLATORS

Eight States Chose Them
for Membership in Sev-
enty-First Congress

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
WASHINGTON

Representation of women by women in the House of Representatives is on the upgrade. Five women are sitting at present in the lower Chamber and three more will be added to the next Congress and will participate in the special session if one is called.

At a recent hearing Miss Alice Robertson, former Representative from Oklahoma, was present, and Miss Jeanette Rankin, one-time Representative from Montana, is frequently in Washington. They were regarded as legislative curiosities in their time by large numbers of citizens. The women who are serving now have a much more ordinary status.

In fact, one member of the House said Mrs. Florence P. Kahn (R.), Representative from California, that he never remembered that she was a woman when he was working with her in the House. Her attitude on public questions and her methods are the same as those of any other conscientious representative of the people. Mrs. Kahn, like her husband, Julius Kahn, whom she succeeded, is a member of the House Military Affairs Committee. She is not aggressive, but she is well poised and her views are well defined. She is regarded with respect by her district as well as by her fellow members of Congress.

Cares for Veterans' Interests
Mrs. Edith Nourse Rogers (R.), Representative from Massachusetts, succeeded her husband, J. J. Rogers, whose name is linked with the reorganization of the Foreign Service. She has given largely of her time and talent to the interests of World War veterans, and is a member of the Civil Service, Indian Affairs and

(Continued on Page 4, Column 4)

ANCIENT WELL FOUND AT ST. ANDREWS SHOP

Antiquarians Say It Formed
Part of Famous Hostelry

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ST. ANDREWS, Scot.—While renovating the back premises of a shop at 29 South Street, St. Andrews, workmen discovered an old well.

Local antiquarians were consulted, and have expressed the opinion that the well may have been connected with the famous Black Bull Inn, which once stood there, and which was one of the most famous of Scottish hostels.

It was here that Dr. Johnson spent a night during his visit to St. Andrews. He arrived about midnight, and at once set off to investigate the city's ruins with the aid of a stable lantern!

Kellogg Anti-War Pact Is Ratified by France

PARIS (AP)—The French Parliament on March 1 ratified France's signature to the Kellogg renunciation of war pact by a vote of 670 to 12.

STIFF DRY BILL WINS DECISIVELY IN BOTH HOUSES

Five-Year Maximum Term
or Heavy Fine Provided
for First Offenders

MEASURE NOW AWAITS PRESIDENT'S ACTION

Discretion Given to Judges to
Discriminate Between De-
grees of Violation

WASHINGTON (AP)—Approved by both houses, the Jones bill needs only the President's signature to become law. The measure was passed by the House Feb. 28 by the one-sided vote of 283 to 90.

The bill provides for a maximum penalty for a first violation of the prohibition laws five years in prison, or a fine of \$10,000, or both. Power is given federal judges to discriminate between minor and major offenders.

Introduced by Wesley L. Jones (R.), Senator from Washington, the measure probably was the only one to be considered during the session in which the issue between the wets and dries was well defined. A few dries were against it because they thought the law too stringent, but only a few, as the vote showed. While it was in the Senate the bill precipitated a debate between James A. Reed (D.), of Missouri, and William E. Borah (R.), of Idaho, but all the Missourians' eloquence did not keep it from passing the Senate by almost as large a margin, comparatively speaking, as it did in the House.

Dry League Head Present

During the debate in the House, the Rev. Dr. F. Scott McBride, general superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League, sat in one section of the gallery, while in another section were representatives of the Association Against the Prohibition Amendment. Dr. McBride's presence was noted by John J. O'Connor (D.), Representative from New York, in an attack upon the bill. Mr. O'Connor intimated that the advocates of the Jones measure were supporting the Constitution but were passing the bill because of the Anti-Saloon League.

C. Ellis Moore (R.), Representative from Ohio, criticized Mr. O'Connor because the New York member had declared in a speech on Feb. 27 that he despised and abhorred the Eighteenth Amendment and would not vote for any measure to enforce it.

First Offender Clause Defeated
From the discussion in the House an amendment, proposed by St. George Tucker (D.), Representative from Virginia, to discriminate between the first offenders and the habitual violators of the dry laws was adopted by a standing vote, when the amendment was submitted to a roll call it was defeated. While the House was taking this action, the Senate also was busy of the prohibition problem. That body passed the second deficiency supply bill carrying \$2,700,000 that the President had recommended for enforcement.

Campaign Funds Total \$16,586,115

Republicans Spent \$9,433,604;
Democrats \$7,152,511, Says
Report of Committee

WASHINGTON (AP)—Expenditures of \$9,433,604 on behalf of the Republican ticket in the last national campaign, and of \$7,152,511 for the Democratic ticket—including in both instances national and state expenses—were reported by the United States Campaign Funds Investigating Committee.

The committee declared that the total amount thus expended by both parties "acting through national committees, independent organizations, and state political groups" was \$16,586,115. The committee recommended amendment of the Corrupt Practices Act to tighten the regulations requiring reports on campaign expenditures and urged regulation of the borrowing of money by political groups.

The total expenditures did not take into account the money spent by district, county, city, ward and precinct organizations. Because of this the report declared that "the total cost of the presidential election was much in excess of the figures shown in this report."

SCOT BEQUEATHS LETTER OF BURNS TO EDINBURGH

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
EDINBURGH

A letter written by Robert Burns, the famous Scottish poet, has been bequeathed to Edinburgh by James Masterton, Corstorphine. The text is as follows: "My dear William, I have scarce time to write a line, but as I have the opportunity of a frank, I shall just write you two letters. I duly received your two letters, but indeed I have been very thronged (busy). I am exceedingly happy to hear of your welfare and that you are getting farther forward as otherwise. Let me quote a couplet of my own to you—'That whether doing, suffering or forbearing, you may do miracles by persevering.' I shall write you soon. I shall get your shirts forwarded to you. All your friends in Nithsdale are well and beg to be remembered to you. I am, Yours ever, R. Burns."

FRANCO-BELGIAN 'MINUTES' GIVE FACTS DETAILS

Report in Dutch Newspaper
of Alleged Convention
Publishes Names

By WIRELESS FROM MONITOR BUREAU
LONDON—The Utrechtsche Dagblad on Feb. 28 published the alleged complete text of minutes of the conference between the French and Belgian general staffs from Sept. 7 to 12, 1927. It occupied an entire page, is published in French and headed "Minutes." The minutes, dated 1927, strictly confidential, Ministry National Defense, General staff third section, Number CB 70412—secretariat.

It begins: "In application of Franco-Belgian military accord of Sept. 7, 1920, conferences took place at Brussels Sept. 7, 8, 9, 11 and 12, 1927, participants in which were the following delegates for France: General Debeney, chief of general staff; General Bineau, deputy chief of general staff; General Blasler, military attaché, French Embassy, Brussels.

Estienne Named Secretary
"For Belgium—General Galet, chief of general staff; Colonel Michem, chief of third section of general staff; Colonel Van Denbergen, chief of first section of general staff. The functions of secretary were confided to Col. R. M. Estienne, commanding regiment of grenadiers at Brussels. At the suggestion of General Blasler the delegates agreed to proceed as in the course of preceding conversations [in 1921 and 1926] following the text of the agreement of Sept. 7, 1920, to make necessary corrections and additions.

Questions and Answers
Cursorily comparison of the full text shows that what has already been telegraphed is an accurate summary of the longer and more detailed minutes now published. The so-called "interpretations" are in reality minutes of discussions—questions and answers of various officers participating in the conference.

"With regard to the minutes on interpretation of Article 5 of the alleged treaty, the Utrechtsche Dagblad says Colonel Michem is alleged to have observed that co-operation of British troops would permit serious diversion in Dutch Limburg.

"In taking account of the necessity of utilizing a British contingent

strongly 'motorized' and including very numerous cavalry as mass maneuver along the entire front. Colonel Michem proposed to confine the necessary diversion in north Dutch Limburg to British cavalry. General Debeney proposed to incorporate these suggestions in an advance draft of the report of which he asked that six copies should be sent to him in good time. He thanked General Galet for having studied with such care and precision the extremely delicate but indispensable operation constituted by passage of Anglo-French and Belgian troops through Dutch Limburg.

Minutes Called Forgery
BRUSSELS (AP)—A second document published by the Utrechtsche Dagblad in Holland Feb. 28, purporting to be the minutes of conferences between the French and Belgian general staffs, in September, 1927, is stated on the best authority here to be a forgery from beginning to end.

The action of the Dutch paper in printing the second document after the storm raised by the publication of the alleged Franco-Belgian military agreement, is resented by some Belgian newspapers.

Cabinet Wavers in France as Attacks Grow

(Continued from Page 1)

which would terminate by a straight vote for or against renewed confidence. The objection is that such a vote would not really prove anything. The deputies would immediately be free to give or withhold their support on particular matters and a crisis would still be possible.

Such is the situation which is the theme of the politicians today. What ever happens, it is urged that the uneasiness should be dissipated soon in order that the ministry, however composed, should speak with unquestionable authority when the time comes to pronounce on the new republican proposals to the Commission of Experts.

Schacht Makes Proposal
for Graduating Payments
PARIS (AP)—A concrete suggestion has been made by Dr. Hjalmar Schacht, president of the Reichsbank, to the Experts' Committee on Reparations, regarding the German annuities under the Dawes plan, as they may be revised here.

The suggestion is, it is understood, that the annuities be scaled higher from a relatively small beginning, to correspond with the annuities of the allied debtor nations to the United States.

Thus the maximum French payment to America, under the Mellon-Berenson agreement is \$125,000,000, to begin 17 years hence, German payments under the Dawes plan, adjusted along some such changeable schedule, Dr. Schacht intimates, he, however, put the suggestion forward as a project to be explored and not as a definite German stand.

Announcements and transfers continued to be the subject of discussions among the delegates. The experts believed they would be able to place their work before a plenary session of the committee at the beginning of next week, when figures—annuities, total reparations, and scope of payments—heretofore absent from the proceedings, may be taken up.

BOSTON UNIVERSITY'S
FAME IS ENHANCED
Now Has 48 Graduates Serving
as College Presidents

Boston University now has 48 graduates serving as college or university presidents and 73 living graduates who have served in a similar capacity, according to the statement of Robert F. Mason, alumni secretary.

The university's record was increased within the week with the appointment of Benjamin F. Stockwell '25 to the presidency of Union Theological Seminary of Buenos Aires, Arg., and the appointment of Dr. William R. Ward '26 to head Port Arthur College at Port Arthur, Tex. The latter post was formerly held by another Boston University man, Arthur J. Price, theology '22.

ALBERTA BUILDING ADVANCES
Rapidly to The Christian Science Monitor
EDMONTON, Alta.—Building operations in Alberta during 1928 have shown a remarkable advance over the 1927 figures, according to a report of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, showing a gain of 90.6 per cent in Alberta's building program over the previous year.

SPECIAL SHOWING
L'HABITANT
HOOKED RUGS
Large and Small Sizes
\$4.95 to \$14.95

The Bon Marche
Lowe's of JERSEY City
LOWELL, MASS.

Beginning Tuesday Morning
March 5th

Our 51st
Birthday
Sale!

A Store-wide sale featuring spectacular underpricing of New Smart Wearables and things for the home.

POLISH ENTENTE WITH DANZIG FOLLOWS VISIT

Ministers Receive Hearty
Welcome From Officials
of Free City

By ROBERT MACHRAY
By WIRELESS FROM MONITOR BUREAU
LONDON—International importance attaches to an official visit by Casimir Bartel, the Polish Prime Minister, accompanied by Alfred Kuhn, the Polish Minister of Communications, to the Free City of Danzig.

Not only is it said to be the first occasion on which any Polish Minister has visited Danzig, but it represents a return visit after more than seven years of the visit paid by Dr. Heinrich Sahn, president of the Danzig Senate, to Warsaw in October, 1921, for the signature of the Danzig-Polish convention.

On their arrival from Warsaw the Ministers exchanged calls with President Sahn. In the evening President Sahn presided at a banquet given by the Free City in honor of the guests. Later they were entertained at luncheon by the High Commissioner of the League of Nations. Before their departure the Polish representative in Danzig gave a dinner in which Mr. Bartel, Mr. Kuhn, Dr. Sahn and the authorities of Danzig participated.

The visit of the Polish Prime Minister is especially significant, therefore, as indicating the much improved relations that now subsist between the Poles and the Danzig. At present there are no points of dispute between them, for both are bent on a friendly policy of economic collaboration. If it is too soon to say that Danzig has ceased to be one of the "danger spots of Europe," it is at least clear that something closely approaching an entente has been established with Poland—a distinct gain for peace.

This happy state of things has come about for two interdependent reasons. The first is the amazing revival of Danzig as a great Baltic port, under the stimulus of Poland's economic development. On the one hand, and on the other, the construction of Gdynia, the new Polish port, which is near completion and must be taken into serious account by Danzig as a competitor or coadjutor. The latter is the declared policy of Poland, in the profound conviction that she needs both ports, and, of course, it is well for Danzig that this is the case, as the Danzigers cannot fail to understand.

The second reason, which has gained strength from the inference obviously to be drawn from the first, is that the political composition of the Senate, the governing body of the Free City, recently underwent a complete change. Danzig is still a German town, but the Socialists are now in a majority and, in opposition to the Nationalists with their perpetual hostility to Poland, decidedly favor rapprochement with the Poles. The Bartel visit and the Polish-Danzig entente, as it may well be termed, are the result.

New York Governor
Seeks Inquiry
Into Indigency

Franklin D. Roosevelt Refers to
Estimated Cost Being Struck
Off Appropriation Bill

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ALBANY, N. Y. Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt, in a message just sent to the Legislature, called upon its members to adopt legislative measures forming a commission to study the question of security against indigency and want among the aged in New York State. The Governor called attention to the fact that an item to defray the expenses of such a proposed commission has been stricken from the appropriation bill which he submitted.

"I cannot believe that it was your intention summarily to dismiss in this manner all consideration of the pressing needs of our numerous aged poor," he added. "New social conditions bring new ideas of social responsibility. The problem of how to take care of the aged poor outside of state institutions is now occupying the attention of other states of the Union, as well as of foreign countries. We cannot longer be satisfied with the old method of putting them away in dismal institutions with the accompanying loss of self-respect and individuality."

"This State abandoned some time ago the principle of institutional care for poor children and adopted the method of helping them in their own homes. Similar provision should be made for old age. Apart from the apparent justice of making some provision for our aged poor outside of institutions, a wise public policy dictates the necessity of an early formulation of a definite intelligent policy along these lines. The sooner the problem is met scientifically, the more economical will be its operation."

camera that swings on a short arc in front of the object being photographed. In turning the camera a screen of minute longitudinal lines is moved before the plate. The result is a closely knitted series of photographs on the same negative.

When the pictures are shown they are placed on a glass plate, which are longitudinal lines similar to those on the screen in the camera. The picture is illuminated from the rear and the result is a stereoscopic effect.

The measurement of a girl's blush was demonstrated by Dr. E. E. F. consulting engineer, as a novel use of a thermomagnetic device. It is in use in laboratory and astronomical observations and has recently made improvements have increased its range.

Atom Shattered
The lightning demonstration was staged by Dr. Gregory Breit of the Carnegie Institute in Washington. The apparatus develops a pressure of 400,000 volts and has been used for studies of the atom by shattering it to pieces to permit research examination. The "pure" sunshine, which was included on the menu, is a form of irradiated yeast, which the Fleischmann Laboratory has developed. It contains, in solidified form, the same chemical elements as are found in a beam of light from the sun.

A process designed to transmit colored photographs by radio was demonstrated by its inventor, Capt. R. H. Ranger, design engineer of the Radio Corporation of America.

The process uses a heat-sensitized wax paper which is repellent to water ink. A minute jet of hot air passes across the paper. Variations in the heat jet are controlled by radio waves from the transmitting station. The heat burns away portions of the wax, permitting the color to "set" when it is brushed on. The workman who brushes on the color is advised what shades to use by a pre-arranged code transmitted by ordinary telegraph.

Dr. Karl T. Compton, head of the department of physics of Princeton University, was the toastmaster. There were no speeches. All of the demonstrations spoke for themselves except for the necessary technical explanation.

FARM PROGRAM LINKS RELIEF WITH WAR BAN

Market Facilities and Easier
Credits Urged by
Prof. Seligman

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
NEW YORK—Many means for furthering the economic stabilization of the farm industry in the United States are proposed by Edwin R. A. Seligman, Columbia University professor, in a report made to John J. Raskob for Governor Smith's presidential campaign which has been withheld from publication until now.

Blaming the World War for the slump in the business of agriculture, Professor Seligman considers that the present problem is but a temporary one and that the farmer would work out of it in his own way in the natural course of events, but he also contends that the Government can and should aid the process.

The remedial measures he favors mostly center about the establishment of a Farm Board which, he thinks, should work from both an international and domestic standpoint and seek price modifications for the farmer, by buying and storing surplus farm lands, furnish better marketing facilities, reduce intraseasonal fluctuations and aid in controlling the prices of staple goods for the agriculturist.

Professor Seligman says he makes no claim to being an agriculturist expert. Instead, what he has attempted is to "marshal the pertinent considerations in a consecutive fashion and to bring general economic principles to bear on the problem." He says he has attempted to "name the specific that will, when applied, promptly remedy the existing trouble."

Two of the important factors back of the whole farm problem are the World War and the Immigration Law, Professor Seligman holds. Before the war, population was growing at a rate that absorbed production; since the war agricultural supply has exceeded demand. Added to this is the immigration of people growing out of the war, which not only upsets agriculture, but practically every line of endeavor.

"The actual depression of agriculture, moreover, is a world phenomenon," he says. "The Government has increased acreage, higher productivity, diminished demand and general economic changes—operative everywhere, although in different proportions. While world forces have operated in the most intense and different countries, the situation is especially bad in the United States because of the contrast with the prosperity during the World War."

Situation Righting Itself
Professor Seligman declared that it should not be understood from this that the Government was in a position to do anything. "The situation has been slowly righting itself as the foreign market has slowly been restored," he holds.

Any agricultural program which the Government may adopt must, to be successful, take cognizance of the whole problem of world peace and world recovery, according to Professor Seligman, and, in addition to these things, a program of Government farm relief must be built partly upon general legislation and partly upon specific effect.

"In so far as agriculture is affected by world conditions," he continues, "it is clear that the most important phase of government activity must be devoted to the elimination or the diminution of the fundamental difficulties into which American agriculture has recently been plunged is due primarily to the aftermath of the war."

Raises Issue of War Debts
Professor Seligman holds that one of the causes of the seeming distress of agriculture is the falling off in the European demand for American agricultural products. "Therefore," he says, "a government really mindful of the prosperity of the farmer would do everything in its power to restore as quickly as possible the foreign purchasing power."

"This," he continues, "would mean, among other things, a different attitude of the Government toward the question of allied debts. A normal consideration in that is not so much what Europe can afford to pay us as what we can afford to receive. As long as our exports are still so largely composed of agricultural products, the insistence by us on the

RUMANIAN PARLIAMENT
PROROGUED TO ALLOW
FINISHING OF BUSINESS
By WIRELESS TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
BUCHAREST—Parliament has been prorogued until June 1 to allow the completion of the major portion of the government's legislative program comprising a revision of the Bratianu anti-foreign mining law of 1924, provision for roads, administration, municipal reform and judicial organization respectively.

The Colombian government has invited Rumania to send a representative to Bogota to give an exposé of Rumania's mining legislation. It is stated that similar invitations have been delivered to Germany, Italy, France and Yugoslavia.

Vergil Madgearu, Minister of Industry, has designated Mr. Kanculescu, secretary of the commission to revise the 1924 mining law.

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New Hampshire to Show How to Save Its Woods

Methods of Forest Conserva-
tion to Be Seen Along
Roads by Motorists

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
CONCORD, N. H.—To teach the public the best methods of forest conservation, the University of New Hampshire and the State Farm Bureau will co-operate in presenting roadside demonstrations of forest problems.

Forest areas will be reserved on the Daniel Webster Highway and other New Hampshire roads, where signs will be erected calling the public's attention to the areas and inviting inspection of the experiments which will be carried on by forestry experts over a period of years.

It is planned to demonstrate the economic value of the farm woodlot. The trees on each area will be pruned and thinned each year, and cutting will be supervised by K. C. Barroughs of the state university.

Forestry problems are rapidly growing in importance in the project work of the boys' 4-H club work, and a number are learning the management of farm woodlots and finding it profitable.

Great Britain Only
Lowers Army Cost

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
LONDON—Speaking on the army estimates in the House of Commons, Sir Laming Worthington-Evans, Secretary for War, compared the British expenditure with that of other countries. He said that the reduction in the effective vote in the estimate of this Government was 11 per cent.

During the same period the United States had increased comparable expenditure from \$51,000,000 in 1925-26 to \$59,000,000 in 1928-29. Italy had increased her expenditure from \$21,000,000 to \$23,000,000, and Germany had increased hers from about \$20,000,000 to \$25,000,000 for the same years in each case.

France has increased her expenditure from \$24,000,000 in 1925-26 to \$28,000,000 in 1928-29. The Soviet Socialist government of Russia had more than doubled its expenditure but its military budget included the navy and air force and he could not therefore make a close comparison.

Belgium, Switzerland and Japan all showed some increase, and Great Britain was the only nation which had continually reduced the expenditure on its army.

\$15,000 FUND VOTED
TO ASSIST INDIANS
SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
WASHINGTON—The Senate has voted to continue the investigation of the Indian Bureau which has been under way before a sub-committee and also to appropriate \$15,000 for its expenses.

W. D. Mitchell, Solicitor-General, who is to be a member of Mr. Hoover's Cabinet, has had the department for the Department of Justice, Roy O. West, Secretary of the Interior, has recommended the passage of a bill forming an Indian employment service.

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Dwelling in Marble Halls Made Possible for Everyone

New Composition Board Looks Exactly Like It—Many
Labor-Saving Devices Shown at Own Your
Home Exposition

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
NEW YORK—New ways of bringing more beauty, convenience and efficiency into the home are shown in varied exhibits at the Own Your Home Exposition now on in Madison Square Garden. Among the outstanding displays are those showing how waste space can be utilized, how decorative effects formerly prohibitive in cost are now obtainable in the most modest homes, and how the housewife can save many hours and even dispense with servants by means of labor-saving devices which are revolutionizing housekeeping.

Transformed with new and comparatively inexpensive materials, the old-fashioned "catch-all" cellar and attic are shown to have many possibilities as dens and as playrooms for the children. For the man of the house, the old cellar where he passed many hours stoking the furnace and emptying ashes can now be made his very own den through the installation of a modern heating plant which does not require a real fire, and a little other improvement here and there.

Another exhibit shows an unused butler's pantry transformed into a modern laundry, with stationary tubs, electric washer, gas drier, electric ironer and folding ironing board, providing every necessity for laundering the linen of an entire family in a few hours without walking more than a few feet.

Dwelling in marble halls need not be a dream any longer, the exhibition discloses, because a new material looking exactly like marble, but costing only a fraction of the price of marble is shown for bathroom walls. It is but a quarter of an inch thick and is applied exactly like composition board. Paneled walls, in exact imitation of rare and expensive wood, are shown made of a mixture resembling cement or plaster which is applied on composition board. Skillful application can even reproduce knotholes and fine grainings. In effect, there are many materials which look exactly like something much more expensive, but cost only a fraction of the price of the genuine.

Many labor-saving devices are being exhibited for the first time. A new kind of window frame, for instance, incloses a window which not only goes up and down, but can be brought on a hinge into the room for washing.

For curtains and draperies there is a new unit holding rod for two shades, a pair of curtains and an overboard which can be pulled out standing on a ladder or even a chair. It can also be brought down to let air in at the top without sacrificing privacy or having rustling curtains.

Showers baths inclosed in watertight glass compartments are a feature of the model bathrooms and eliminate wet curtains and sloppy floors.

And so the visitor to the exposition may go on and on through a maze of innovations for the modernization of the home, and if he does not yet have a home, the Build-

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New Oil Pact With Russians Ends Price War

regarding the signing of an agreement between the Anglo-American and the Soviet oil interests are accurate.

Rop has gone one better than the other concerns, and has raised its price 24d. per gallon, instead of 24d., but this still leaves Russian petrol considerably cheaper than other brands.

All parties concerned are maintaining the utmost secrecy as to the terms of the agreement, but the Monitor understands the arrangements exclusively concerned oil distribution outside Russia, though the possibility of future participation of the British-American concerns in the exploitation of the huge undeveloped oil resources of the Soviet Union is not excluded.

Latterly the Russians have been spending large sums in bringing antiquated equipment up to date. For the financial year ending Sept. 30 last, \$21,500,000 was laid out in new capital works, the estimated expenditure for the current year being \$23,000,000. This includes considerable amounts for tankers now in process of construction in the European yards, several hundred thousand tons of pipe lines being cast in Germany, as well as technical equipment in the United States.

HUMANE MEASURE SOUGHT
SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ALBANY, N. Y.—State Senator William L. Love (D.) of Brooklyn, has just introduced a bill prohibiting the cropping or cutting off of the ears of a dog except those of dogs exhibited at a dog show under certificate of a veterinarian. Similar proposed legislation met defeat last year.

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MANY WOMEN ARE HONORED ON KING'S LIST

Awards Made for Services
Rendered Country, Includ-
ing Three Peersages

By WIRELESS FROM MONITOR BUREAU
LONDON—The British New Year's honors list which was postponed on account of the King's indisposition is now published and contains 61 bestowals to women, the largest number ever conferred. Those selected for distinction include Dame Edith Lytton, world peace-worker in connection with the League of Nations; Miss Lillian Baylis, of the Old Vic Theatre who has popularized the Shakespearean drama amongst the London masses; Miss Bertha Phillips, formerly director of Girton College, Cambridge, and Mrs. Laura Knight, the distinguished artist.

Other notable honors are a baronetcy conferred upon Sir William Richard Morris, father of Great Britain's mass automobile manufacture, a peerage upon Sir Jesse Boot, the generous Quaker benefactor of Nottingham.

Engineer Honored
Urban Hanlon Broughton was a well-known British engineer and was engaged for many years in engineering, mining and railway work in the United States, becoming the president of various big concerns. Sir Berkeley Moynihan, president of Royal College of Surgeons, also received a peerage.

The nine recipients of baronetcies include Friedrich Eckstein, chairman of Sudan Plantations Syndicate, for services to the Sudan; William Horne, chairman of the Prudential Assurance Company, and Alexander Park Lane, chairman of the Lyle Shipping Company, for services in connection with the Scottish National War Memorial. Thirty new knights are appointed mostly for political and public services. They included H. V. Roe, for distinguished service to British aviation.

Among the recipients of the following: Order of the Bath, military division, Knights Grand Cross, Admiral Sir Osmond de Brock, Gen. Sir Walter Braithwaite, and Gen. Sir John Shea, commander-in-chief of eastern command in India.

Order of the Star of India: Knight Grand Commander, Sir Leslie Wilson, late Governor of Bombay. The Most Eminent Order of the British Empire, Knight Grand Commander, His Highness, Maharaja Sir Hari Singh.

Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Knights Grand Cross, Brigadier-General, Sir Samuel Wilson, Permanent Undersecretary for the Colonies, and Sir George Clerk, Ambassador at Constantinople. Knights Commanders, Sir Ronald Storrs, Governor of Cyprus, Robert Greg, minister at Bucharest, and Howard Kennard, minister at Belgrade.

Air Vice-Marshal's Award
Orders of the British Empire, Knights Grand Cross, Air Vice-Marshal Sir Philip Game and Sir Henry Dobbs, High Commissioner of Iraq. Dame Commander of the British Empire include Prof. Anne McLaren, professor at the Royal Free Hospital, Knight Commander, John Pratt, one of the consultants-general in China. Commanders include Prof. Winifred Cullis, professor of physiology at the Royal Free Hospital, Companions of the Order, Lady Barrett, dean of the London School of Medicine for Women, and Frederick Dillius, the composer.

LONDON (AP)—The New Year's honors list includes the name of Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following: Ernest Chard, Melrose, Mass.; Byron Collins, Melrose, Mass.; Inez Field Damon, Lowell, Mass.; Ruth M. Bailey, Lowell, Mass.; Mrs. Ada M. Iddick, Detroit, Mich.

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Lieut. Col. Wilfred Bliss Spencer who was promoted to the Order of the Bath. He had lived in billets with Herbert Hoover during the visit of the President-Elect to advance headquarters in France during the war.

Labor Attacks Liberal Cabinet in the Dominion

Leasing of Falls in Manitoba
Is Called Into Question

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
OTTAWA, Ont.—For three days the Government has been under attack by Conservative and Labor members for having consented to the leasing of the Seven Sisters Falls of Manitoba to the Winnipeg Electric Railway Company. Beginning with a motion of J. S. Woodsworth, Labor, Winnipeg, asking that no disposition of the natural resources under the control of the Federal Government shall be effective until ratified by Parliament, the debate soon concentrated upon the Seven Sisters deal by which a private corporation has come into full control of the potential hydro-electric power of the falls.

Mr. Woodsworth called the Government severely to task for what he termed a breach of faith in consenting to the Manitoba Government disposing of natural resources which were under the trusteeship of the Federal Government. He contended that the provincial government did not reflect the will of the people of the province in this matter, and that if the Federal Government did not cancel the lease there would be "serious political consequences."

W. L. Mackenzie King, Prime Minister, took the stand that as all of Manitoba's natural resources had been transferred to the province by agreement it had the right to dispose of them as it saw fit.

Mr. Woodsworth objected to the speed in which the agreement was arrived at settling a matter in a few weeks by order-in-council that had been in dispute for nearly 50 years and that should rightly have been ratified by Parliament. He did not intend a vote of censure on the Government but he thought that public attention should be called to the matter so that in the future natural resources should not be alienated without consent of Parliament.

The House adjourned without coming to a vote.

Public Evidences New Dry Interest

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
NEW YORK—The interest of parents and young people of New York City in the Prohibition Law is evidenced by the attendance at the booth conducted under the auspices of the New York Women's Committee for Law Enforcement at the Parents' Exposition in Grand Central Palace.

The exhibit has been surrounded by many who examine the display of illicit liquors seized by the Federal Government in this territory and listen to explanations by attendants concerning the injurious mixtures employed in adulterated liquors and the harmful nature of alcohol generally.

"The surprising thing is that a large number of people show a fundamental interest in prohibition, but they are amazingly ignorant of the machinery needed for law enforcement and of the handicaps under which the Federal agents are operating," one of the attendants said.

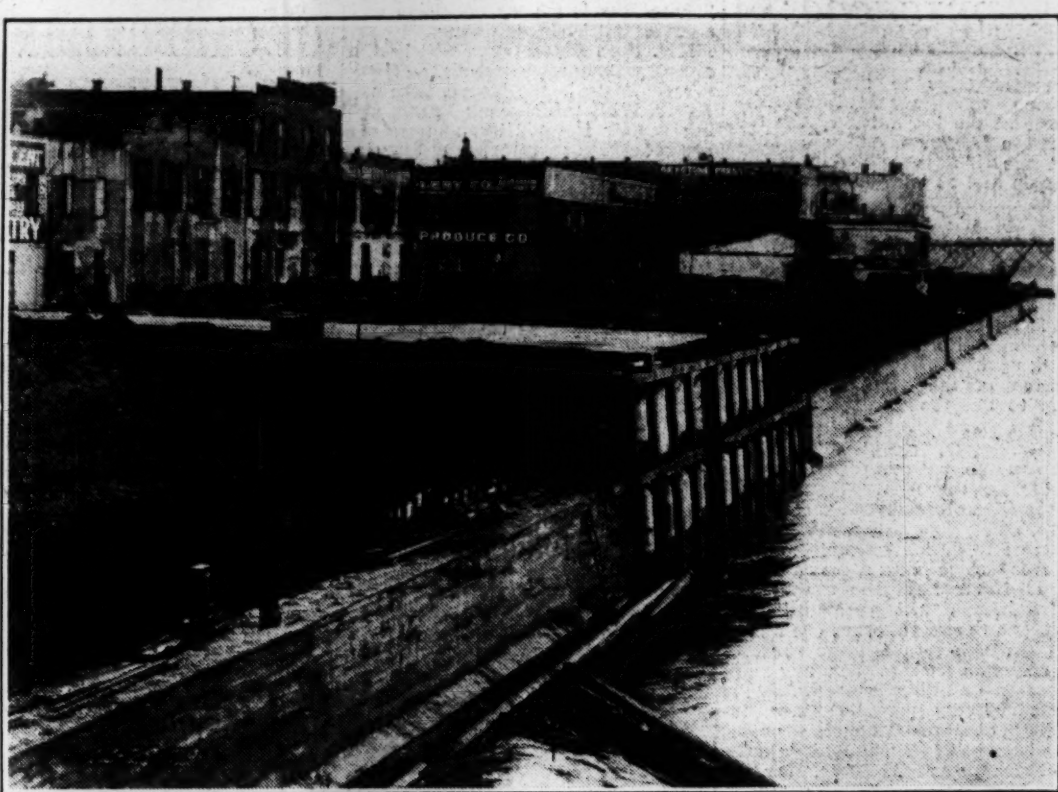
Literature "A Few Reasons Why We Women Want More—Not Less—Prohibition," "Why New York Needs a State Enforcement Law," "It Takes Two to Make a Bootlegger," and other related subjects, is also distributed from the booth.

GOLD MEDAL GIVEN TO CAPTAIN FRIED

NEW YORK (AP)—Capt. George Fried of the steamship America has received a medal from the American Bureau of Shipping for the rescue of the crews of the Italian steamer Florida last January and the British steamer Antiope in 1927.

The medal is of gold, depicting the American eagle bearing an anchor across the seas, and bears the legend "For valor on the high seas, to Captain George Fried," on the face of it.

Idle Land That Will Be Made Productive



Space Between Buildings Seen in the Picture and the Water in Portland, Ore., Improvement Project Will Be Filled In When the New Harbor Wall Is Complete, and the Space Occupied With Warehouses and Railway Tracks.

AFRICAN DENIES ANTI-BRITISH FEELING EXISTS

New High Commissioner
Explains Proposed Trade
Pact With Germany

By WIRELESS FROM MONITOR BUREAU
LONDON—Eric Louw, new High Commissioner for South Africa, in taking office here discussed frankly with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor the controversy now in progress in the House of Assembly at Cape Town on a government motion for ratification of the trade treaty with Germany. Opponents to the treaty allege that it provides that in the future the tariff preferences granted to Great Britain by South Africa would have to be shared by Germany, that it guts the British dominions on the same footing commercially in relation to South Africa as foreign countries.

"The Imperial Conference of 1926," said Mr. Louw, "gave to South Africa full independence of political status. Political independence brought with it economic freedom of action. If South Africa is to confine its trade within a certain area—if she is not permitted to conclude trade treaties with foreign countries—then the much-vaunted 'independent status' of the dominions is merely a matter of words and is of no practical value."

Stands by Resolutions
"The Government of the Union stands by the 1926 resolutions and is determined to maintain the status and rights conferred by them, viz., free trade of action in economic as well as in political matters."

It had been charged, continued Mr. Louw, that the Union Government was actuated by an anti-British feeling in concluding the treaty with Germany. There was no truth whatever for that charge. The only motive behind the treaty, he said, was the desire to promote the interests of South Africa. British exporters could be assured of his personal sympathy and assistance, but they must not confuse sentiment with business. Their fellow merchants in South Africa did not do that. They shouted for British preference, but they bought foreign goods whenever it was "good business" to do so.

The outcry in South Africa against

the proposed trade treaty with Germany, Mr. Louw insisted, was largely influenced by political motives, particularly by the approaching general election.

Big Merchants Were Objectors
Few of those who were decrying the treaty, he declared, seriously believed that the British would be prejudiced by the agreement. Moreover when it was borne in mind that the chief objectors were the big merchants in South Africa, themselves stocked up with German and other foreign goods in competition with British, then it seems they could hardly be sincere in their concern for the British export trade.

The old saying that "example is better than precept" seems to be particularly applicable here, continued Mr. Louw. "The same applies to their criticisms that the Union Government purchases foreign goods for railways and other Government departments."

The High Commissioner said that he had been told that there was considerable apprehension also in England regarding the agreement. He had only recently arrived, and was not prepared to say how far this was true. It was a somewhat curious fact, however, that the protests which had come from this country were uttered only after the agitation in South Africa had been going on for some time, and that the strongest protest came from the South African section of the London Chamber of Commerce.

Doubted Any Perturbation
He doubted if the average British manufacturer was much perturbed by the treaty. He was probably more perturbed, he believed, by the fact that the big merchant in South Africa had been buying freely in foreign markets during the past few years irrespective of preference or other fiscal considerations.

"The position," explained Mr. Louw, "is that under the Union Customs Act, 1925, the interests of the British exporters were amply safeguarded by the provision that Great Britain would be entitled to any preference which in future might be given to any foreign countries. This would cover the preferences which might be given Germany under the treaty if it were ratified."

There would therefore be no question of any prejudice against British trade. That same act provided for the conclusion of trade agreements. A trade agreement generally contains most favored nation clause. If, therefore, South Africa was not to embody that clause in treaties (which was the gist of the opposition to the German agreement) then the provisions of the 1925 act are of no value whatsoever, and they might as well have been scrapped."

NORTH PACIFIC CIVIC PROJECT WELL STARTED

Completion of First Unit in
Portland (Ore.) Water Front
Nearly Complete

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
PORTLAND, Ore.—Part of Portland's downtown district will be rehabilitated when the \$2,500,000 first unit of the water-front development project is completed about May 1. Construction of a harbor wall along the west harbor line, construction of a large trunk sewer and back filling behind the wall comprise the first unit of the work, the expense of which is being borne by property owners in the benefited district.

The water-front district, once the center of retail business as well as marine activity, will thrive again when the project is complete, it is expected. Since the first contracts were awarded for water-front improvement, several new buildings have been constructed within the district, long quiescent on account of poor drainage facilities and the general unsightly and dilapidated conditions prevalent there. Property, formerly subject to seasonal flooding by the waters of the Willamette River and the infiltration of seepage water, once more will become of value.

Twenty west side sewers which

For a different
salad to-night
try~

**MARSHMALLOW
FLUFF—delicious**
Send 10c for sample and booklet.
DURKEE-MOWER CO.
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from 7 to 70

All ages are delighted with this delicious candy. Chuckles are a tender, tasty confection, made by a new formula, of ingredients that are absolutely pure and wholesome. Charming hostesses introduce a new delight to their guests by serving Chuckles.

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Chuckles

Also sold in one-pound and five-pound boxes
If you do not find Chuckles send name of your dealer to Fred W. Amend Co., 144 W. Huron St., Chicago, and we will have you supplied.

Senate May Lack Oratory of Old, but the Muse Often Comes to Top

Struggle Against War and Complements of Strife Brings
Forth Many an Apt Quotation and Amusing Paraphrase

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
WASHINGTON—Students of oratory may lament that the Senate Chamber is no longer the scene of the stirring eloquence that it was in Daniel Webster's day, but when an important issue is at stake, senators still feel moved to burst into poetry at intervals.

M. M. Neely (D.), Senator from West Virginia, urging the ratification of the Kellogg Multilateral Treaty, declared that war is less likely now than ever before and called upon the Senate to aid in the realization of Alexander Pope's dream of "The Messiah."

All crimes shall cease, and ancient fraud Returning justice lift aloft her scale. Peace over the world her olive wand extend. And white-robed Innocence from Heaven descend.

Not certain that the abolition of war is so close at hand, Hiram W. Johnson (R.), Senator from California, declared that he would vote for the treaty, because he was willing to indulge in any hope that might come to pass, and hereupon dedicated to the treaty the words which Justin McCarthy put into the mouth of Francois Villon in "If I Were King."

To Messire Noel, named the poet
To those who love him I bequeath
A homeless ship, a homeless street,
A homeless hawk, a swordless sheath,
A homeless cloak, a homeless wreath,
A homeless sheet, a homeless meat,
And sans tennement, sans tennement
To make this nothingness complete.

Declaring that war is not necessary and that there are opportunities for heroism in the peaceful life of a nation as well as on the battlefield, Theodore E. Burton (R.), Senator from Ohio, quoted Milton's Sonnet to the Lord General Cromwell.

Peace hath her victories
Not less than wars, and thus she wins
When the cruiser bill was under consideration, J. Thomas Hefflin (D.), Senator from Alabama, after introducing an amendment to make it unlawful to fly any banner above the American flag on navy vessels, delivered several panegyrics on the flag, among them lines from Joseph Rodman Drake's "The American Flag."

By angel hands to thee be given,
Flag of the free hearts' hope and home,
Thy stars have lit the welkin dome,
And all thy thunders were born in heaven.

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Upgrading the regular Republicans who strayed from the precepts of their leader, President Coolidge, on the cruiser time limit, George W. Norris (R., Senator from Nebraska, paraphrased somewhat a passage from Shakespeare's "Julius Caesar."

O you hard hearts, you cruel Senators of party,
Knew ye not Calvin? Many a time and oft
Have you climb'd up to walls and battlements,
To towers and windows, yea, to chimney tops,
Your infants in your arms, and there have sat
The live-long day with patient expectation
To see the great Calvin pass the public streets:

And when you saw his chariot but appear,
Have you not made an universal shout,
That the river trembled underneath her banks
To bear the replication of your souls?
Made in her concave shores?

And do you now sit on your best attire?
And do you not call out a holiday?
And do you now strew flowers in his way
That comes in triumph after Calvin's term?

Run to your houses, fall upon your knees,
Pray to the gods to intermit the plague
That needs must light on such ingratitude.

John Coolidge and Fiancée
Get Gifts From Diplomats

WASHINGTON (AP)—A silver bowl with four tall silver candlesticks has been taken to the White House by Lady Isabella Howard, wife of the British Ambassador to Washington, as a wedding gift to John Coolidge, that comes in triumph after Calvin's term?

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Run to your

RESEARCH WORK MUCH EXTENDED IN GREAT BRITAIN

New Industrial Methods Are Being Introduced—Standard Measurement Sought

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
LONDON—That the value of research work in all industries is being more widely appreciated is indicated in the annual report of the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research.

The Wool Research Association has succeeded in introducing a new woolen ring spinning frame which is believed to be capable of producing two and a half times as much yarn per spindle as the standard frame and of giving superior yarn. Machines have been manufactured which have passed the necessary tests and will shortly be in use. The association is pleased at this result and it is out of an exhaustive analysis by the latest method of the exact functions of every part of existing standard machines.

New Lead Alloy
Another development is the new lead alloy of the Non-Ferrous Metals Research Association. This alloy is being extensively used as a covering for electric cables as it is free from the defect of a peculiar type of cracking. It has a strength, weight for weight, some 40 per cent greater than the ordinary commercial lead used for lead piping.

In the coal industry a large amount of research has been in progress. Methods of carbonizing coal at low temperatures have advanced a stage and several processes are now being operated on a scale large enough to provide reliable data by which the possible limits of commercial success may be judged. The plant developed by the Fuel Research Board has been handed over to the Gas, Light & Coke Company, the biggest gas concern in Britain, to try out on a commercial scale.

Use of Concrete Grows
With the growing use of concrete as a building material the Building Research Staff has done good work in what is really a young industry. Concrete is a constructional material of which the builder has no traditional knowledge at his disposal.

In the autumn of 1927 a request was received from Australia asking for assistance in establishing standards of measurement in agreement with British standards. One is accustomed to think that such every-day measurements as yards, meters, and gallons are the same all over the world. Actually the "Calcutta" yard of India differs appreciably from the imperial standard yard. The "Enfield" inch used in measuring parts of rifles differs by 3 in 10,000 parts from the imperial inch.

The American gallon is only five-sixths of the imperial gallon. The American meter has a discrepancy of 4 parts in 1,000,000 from the British. These amounts, though apparently small as to be negligible, are not so in certain branches of industry. In Australia difficulties have arisen through discrepancies between the standards used in the different states. A scheme has been prepared in order to establish and maintain an agreement between the standards of the two countries.

Research work has also been carried out on alloys for use at high temperatures; on minor metals; metallurgy; stresses in railway bridges; soil surveys for agriculture; and, a survey of the coalfields, which aims at obtaining in detail the main characteristics of all the important coal seams.

Action on Lenroot Held Up in Senate

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
WASHINGTON—On the face of its proceedings, the Senate is bringing the short session to a close without a filibuster. But behind the scenes, a tense and determined contest is being waged over the confirmation of one of President Coolidge's recent federal judgeship appointments, Irvine L. Lenroot, former Republican Senator from Wisconsin.

Executive appointments are considered by the Senate behind closed doors. Executive sessions for such purposes are held at the close of the day's business, usually around 5 p. m. For days the progressive group, both Republican and Democratic, led by George Norris (R.), Senator from Nebraska, chairman of the Senate Judiciary Committee, have worked against the holding of executive sessions.

Gerald P. Nye (R.), Senator from North Dakota, and John J. Blaine (R.), Senator from Wisconsin, have

AMUSEMENTS

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NEW MOON
with EVELYN ROBERT GUS
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Imperial Theatre, 45th St. Met. Wed. & Sat.

A THEATRE GUILD PRODUCTION
WINGS OVER EUROPE
ALVIN THEATRE, West 32d, Eves. 8:30
Mat. Wed. & Sat. & Sunday 2:30

ARTHUR HOPKINS Presents
"HOLIDAY"
Comedy Hit by PHILIP BARRY
PLYMOUTH THEATRE, 46th St. Eves. 8:30
Mat. Thurs. & Sat. 2:30

BOSTON
THE WHISPERING GALLERY
Laughs—Thrills
Tues., Thurs. & Sat. 8:30. Eves. 9:30

COPLEY FINAL WEEKS
THE WHISPERING GALLERY
Laughs—Thrills
Tues., Thurs. & Sat. 8:30. Eves. 9:30

announced they will discuss other measures to delay the Lenroot nomination.

English-Speaking Union Has Big Crowd at Adelaide

Governor Calls Common Language and Common Law Firm Bases for Amity

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADELAIDE, S. Aust.—There is a particularly strong and influential branch of the English-Speaking Union in this city and at a reception to its patron, the Governor, Sir Alexander Hore-Ruthven, some important speeches were made.

The president of the branch, Justice Angus Parsons, said the union was not yet a great organization in either England or America, but there was a real beginning and its power for good would increase. Who could say that it was not the destiny of the English-speaking peoples to maintain the peace of the world?

Sir Alexander Hore-Ruthven said the object of the society was to promote unity, concord and its power for good would increase. Who could say that it was not the destiny of the English-speaking peoples to maintain the peace of the world?

Prof. J. McKellar Stewart of the Adelaide University said one should first inquire whether there were any reasons why it should be a perfectly natural thing that there should be friendship between the peoples of the British Commonwealth of Nations and of America. The answer, he believed, was thoroughness and efficiency.

First Greek Paper Published in 1798

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
VIENNA—Recent investigations into the earliest developments of the printing press among the Greeks show some very interesting results, especially with reference to the activities of certain Greek publicists.

For long it had been assumed by historians that the first Greek newspaper was published in 1798. Now Prof. Demosthenes Russo of the University of Bucharest has discovered a copy of the first issue of a Greek newspaper, Ephimeris, which appeared on Dec. 31, 1790.

Ephimeris remained in existence for seven years, but its propaganda for Greece was so effective that the Turkish Government made official representations to Vienna that it should be confiscated.

It was in Vienna also that the first Serbian newspaper was published, the Srpske Novine, in 1790. The first Turkish newspaper appeared in 1825, printed not in Turkish but in French, the Spectateur d'Orient. It was not until 1844 that the first Bulgarian newspaper was published in Smyrna in Asia Minor.

LARGE AREA ON CLYDE TO BE THROWN OPEN TO SCOTS TRAWLERS

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
GLASGOW—The Fishery Board of Scotland is applying to the Secretary of State for confirmation of a by-law throwing open to beam and otter trawling a considerable area of the Firth of Clyde, which has hitherto been closed to British trawlers, although foreign vessels fished there with impunity.

For many years past trawl fishermen have protested against the closure for trawlers of two Scottish areas, the Moray Firth and the Firth of Clyde. Recently, on the recommendations of the Moray Firth committee the entire extrajurisdictional waters of the firth were thrown open, with the exception of the place spawning grounds.

The area to be made available to trawlers extends from Corsewall Point in Wigtownshire to the Mull of Kintyre, thence to Craigh Island Lighthouse, thence to Pladda Lighthouse, and then back to Corsewall Point.

RESTAURANTS

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Cumberland Tea Room
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Tea Room des Artistes
Mary T. Wendell
1 West 67th Street (near Second Church)
LUNCHEON 12c. DINNER 35c
SPECIAL CHICKEN LUNCHEON ON SUNDAY
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DIXIE KITCHEN
CAFETERIA
Real Southern Cooking
Formerly at 9 E. 44 St.
NOW at 1 East 48 St.
Closed Sundays

As Inauguration Approaches

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
Washington
NEVER has there been more good feeling and festivity in Washington in the days preceding the quadrennial turnover in the Government than at present. Changes in administration are inevitable, Washington knows, so it is making its farewells to President Coolidge. His Cabinet and other members of the official family who retire on March 4.

President Coolidge has set the night of March 3 for his final dinner to the Cabinet. The same night Vice-President Dawes is to be guest of the Gridiron Club, made up of Washington newspaper correspondents, while legal organizations of the city are planning a testimonial dinner for John G. Sargent, retiring Attorney-General. The wives of Cabinet members have been giving luncheons for Mrs. Coolidge in addition to the dinners which Cabinet officials give annually to the President and his wife.

The autograph industry which always flourishes as administrations draw to a close is doing an unprecedented business. President Coolidge has been compelled to tell his secretaries not to bring any more requests for autographs to him, but photographs and books with notes asking for signatures are still brought to the executive offices daily. Arriving at a Cabinet meeting recently, the secretaries were held up in the general waiting room by persons wishing to have their photographs taken with the Cabinet picture and without a murmur, every member signed.

Millions of Americans who will be unable to visit Washington for the inauguration of President-elect Hoover will be enabled to see how the capital city looks at night on inauguration eve.

A night photograph of Washington, showing the Capitol, the White House and the broad ribbon of Pennsylvania Avenue over which the inaugural parade will move, taken in the glare of a giant flashlight by army photographers in an air corps plane is to be sent by telephoto to newspapers throughout the United States. The evening of March 3, under plans announced by the War Department, the photographs will be taken by Capt. Albert W. Stevens. His pilot will be Lieut. John D. Corkille.

Closing up records for Mr. Coolidge's term, White House attaches have found that the President will have had approximately 1,000,000 visitors in the five years and seven months he occupied the Executive Mansion. This is an average of close to 500 a day. The official count showed 703,623 visitors up to Feb. 1, in addition to 220,998 counted last year and Easter receptions. A total of 24,347 persons at the White House in the official business, an average of about 10 a day for every business day. The President has posed with delegations on the White House grounds 957 times.

Many Washingtonians who do not make a business of renting rooms are opening their homes to inaugural visitors. The subcommittee on housing and hospitality has found but few attempts to profiteer at the expense of strangers. Sixty women are acting as inspection agents for the committee and are fixing prices from \$1.50 to \$6 per person a day. Six dollars is the price allowed for the most desirable accommodations plus breakfast and dinner.

Choosing proper accommodations for the thousands who write for reservations is also in the hands of the committee. Mrs. Virginia White Speel and Miss H. Kathleen Lawler, her assistant, both have had experience at previous inaugurations.

As it nears time for Mrs. Coolidge to leave the White House, photographers assigned to the executive offices by photo services and news companies have recognized her proficiency with the camera and have elected her an honorary member of the White House News Photographers Association. A like courtesy has been accorded Mrs. New wife of the Postmaster-General. Both are now officially eligible to pass through police lines at fires, public gatherings, etc., in quest of pictures.

Mrs. New has operated a small motion picture camera for some time and Mrs. Coolidge made use of one

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leader, and her husband, Medill McCormick, represented Illinois in the Senate. She is a keen politician and a successful business woman.

Mrs. Ruth Bryan Owen will be the second woman representing the Democratic Party in the House against her father, William Jennings Bryan, she has a flair for politics, and proved herself a good campaigner in Florida, from which State she was elected a Representative in the Seventy-first Congress.

Mrs. Ruth Pratt is a native of Massachusetts and was educated at Dana Hall and Wellesley College. She married John T. Pratt, of a prominent New York family. Her first public work was as chairman of the Women's Liberty Loan Committee of the Second Federal Reserve District. She became connected with the Republican National Committee and was the first woman to be elected to the Board of Aldermen of New York City.

Here she did not follow the old usage of being seen and not heard, but was vigilant throughout her term, with a record for aggressive hard work. She was elected in November as a Representative from New York in the Seventy-first Congress.

Meiji University Decides to Forgo Ancient Tradition

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
TOKYO—Meiji University, one of the great private institutions of learning in Tokyo, is the first to forswear tradition and make some provision for the education of women on a basis equal to that of men. The university authorities have announced that it will establish in April, the beginning of Japan's school year, a department to prepare women for some of the professions which require advanced technical training.

The department will not include courses entitling its graduates to degrees, but it will be on equal plane to the corresponding department for men in all respects, while it is expected that in the course of time it will be raised to full university status.

"Education for women in Japan," says S. Tomoyasu of the university faculty, "is intended to produce good wives and wise mothers. With the progress of the times, however, women can no longer remain constantly at home. Many of them now work for the Government or some business firm, and many have entered the professions. Women must have additional education if they are to compete with men in world affairs."

"We believe that the day is not far off when women will acquire the right to vote, will become eligible to membership in the prefectural assemblies and will qualify as lawyers. With this in mind our university authorities have decided to establish in the course of time the development of the women of the coming generation."

Three Ruths on List
"The three Ruths," as they have been dubbed, will add force and influence to the body of women in Congress. Mrs. Ruth Hanna McCormick made a thorough and aggressive campaign in her State of Illinois, from which she is Representative-at-Large, traveling thousands of miles by automobile, visiting all but two counties and speaking directly to the people. It was contended by politicians that she could not be elected. She asserted calmly that she knew she would be, and she was right.

Mrs. McCormick is the daughter of Mark Hanna, one-time Republican

THE MONITOR READER

(Answers to Questions Asked on the Next to the Last Page)
1. Because radio and telegraph messages travel faster than the earth turns.
2. Our Hobbies.
3. Elizabeth I.
4. From its inventor, Antoine Joseph Lavoisier.
5. The British Cabinet arrives at collective decisions, while the American Cabinet is only that of discussion.

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NEW METHOD OF CARBONIZING COAL INVENTED

Inventor Claims That It Is Economical and Gives Out Greater Heat

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
GLASGOW—Great claims are being made here for a process of low temperature carbonization of coal in which, for the first time, super-heated steam is the decomposing agent. The inventor, Charles Turner of Aldrie, Scotland, in an interview with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, said that a feature of his process is that it produces no gas, the whole of the coal being turned into oil and smokeless fuel. The coal being principally carbonized at present is stated to be an ordinary bituminous coal from the Arden Colliery at Coalbush. It costs 19s a ton delivered at Mr. Turner's experimental retort, and from it are obtained 30 gallons of oil and 15 cwt. of smokeless fuel. The latter is washed by floating over a tank of water. About 13 cwt. float and are sold, fetching on the average 14s. 6d., the remainder being used for producing the super-heated steam. The oil is recovered in two fractions of approximately 20 gallons light oil and 10 gallons heavy oil and wax. These sell in their crude state for 7½d. and 3d. a gallon respectively, or for 15s. altogether.

Economical and Profitable
Thus one ton of coal costing 10s., Mr. Turner claims, can be turned by his process into products which can be sold at 29s. 6d., after providing all the necessary fuel for running the plant.

Mr. Turner's apparatus consists at present of one retort treating 10 tons of coal per day of 24 hours. It requires 15 men to look after it at a wages cost of £50 a week. Equipped with up-to-date appliances, Mr. Turner says, a plant treating 1000 tons a day could be amply served by attendants costing less than £100 a week. Such a plant would consist of a battery of 20 retorts costing some £15,000 apiece and capable of dealing with 50 tons a day each.

In addition to other tests "the engine was run-up on the petroleum fuel and then switched over to the L. T. C. oil. There again both the Turner and the L. & N. oils gave a smooth change over when the engine was under load."

Origin of Process
Describing the origin of his process, Mr. Turner said that many years ago he became possessed of a large oil shale field and sought ways and means to exploit it commercially. Finding none of the existing methods satisfactory, he decided to produce a new one. He himself describes his retort as a vertical, truncated, conical vessel made wholly of iron and steel and internally heated solely by superheated low-pressure steam passed into it uninterrupted at the bottom.

Asked why his process had not yet

been taken up commercially, Mr. Turner said the reason was to be found in the opposition of vested interests. One who had used the Comac smokeless fuel for some time told the Monitor representative he considered it "the world's finest fuel." It cost, he said, "half the price of raw coal was clean, and gave out greater heat." In addition, "it ignited easily and burned easily, giving off a beautiful blue flame. It could also replace anthracite and had the additional advantage of not giving off poisonous fumes."

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NEW UNWALLED FEDERAL PRISON TO AID WOMEN

Judges and Marshals Asked to Help in Sifting Out Deserving Cases

Economic Mission Calls Australian Loan Policy Bad

Borrowed Money Should Be Used for Development Purposes Only

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
MELBOURNE, Vict.—After inquiries in all states, the economic mission which was appointed by the British Government at the request of the Commonwealth Ministry to report upon economic and industrial conditions in Australia has delivered its report. Though it describes the present financial position of Australia as sound, the mission condemns the expenditure as revenue by the Commonwealth of loan money raised overseas. The members of the mission were Sir Arthur Duckham, Sir Ernest Clark, Sir Hugo Hirst and Douglas Orme Malcolm.

National income and sources of public revenue are amply sufficient to pay for government and for the service and repayment of the public debt, the mission says, but Australia has been mortgaging the future too deeply and would do well to restrict expenditure of borrowed money for development and to leave the field more widely open to private enterprise.

Efficiency should be a condition of protection, and protected industries should be liable to furnish the government with full information regarding their prices, costs, and conditions generally. A full inquiry by the government into the effect of the tariff is urged.

The system of settlement of industrial disputes by awards of the courts set up under the Arbitration Act has failed. There should be the minimum of judicial and governmental interference with the relations between employer and employee.

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COLLEGE GIVES BOYS A CHANCE TO EARN TUITION

Stevens Institute Will Pay Good Students—Others Face Higher Rates

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
NEW YORK—Putting "the common sense of the business world into the solution of the tuition problem," Stevens Institute of Technology in Hoboken, N. J., has just announced a further step in its program aimed at the elimination of operating deficits, the use of endowment funds more wisely, and at the same time giving maximum opportunities to worthwhile students.

The chief feature of the plan amounts, in effect, to paying such students as possess "more than average ability and a bit of sporting instinct" to go to college. Under this plan, "students of the right kind" can give up peddling papers, tending furnaces and running laundry routes, and, instead, build for the quality of their scholarship, leadership character and their general contribution to the life of the college. Those who do not wish to take advantage of this plan or who are not qualified to will pay a higher tuition fee than the present one.

The plan was outlined by Dr. Harvey Nathaniel Davis, president of Stevens Institute, at a dinner of Stevens Alumni just held here at the Astor.

The present tuition at Stevens Institute is \$400, which, in view of the fact that each student costs approximately \$900 a year, means that the student must work for the balance of the year. The plan of the institute is to pay the full tuition for the student. Next year the fee will be advanced 20 per cent, to \$480.

Added to tuition there are additional fees, making the yearly cost of a course about \$600, or \$240 for the four years. If students do not wish to pay the full tuition and are qualified to enter under the new "sliding-scale" plan, they may get a \$240 education for a cost ranging from \$220 down to \$300, according to the worth of their work. Present scholarships will continue and student loans will still be available, and the boy with scant resources can get these as before and still complete for the reduced tuition. But the boy with money—who has always felt that he was being discriminated against in paying his tuition under the "sliding-scale" plan.

"He can earn his way by scholarship and character, just as if he didn't have money," Dr. Davis said. "He can be a man in spite of having his own funds."

According to the quality of their scholarship and character, students will be able to earn from \$50 to \$600 a year on their tuition, with the exception of the first year, when everyone must pay \$300 for the first semester. If the student earns the maximum, then the \$300 will be the only cost during the entire four years. If he earns the medium of \$300 a year, his cost will be cut but half the full amount, and so on.

In estimating the financial benefit to the college, Dr. Davis said that whether entering students choose, as they may, to pay the flat-rate tuition later fixed or enter the competition under the new Stevens plan of "sliding-scale" tuition, the income of the college will be improved by about \$40,000 a year.

Arbitration Wins in Fur Industry

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
NEW YORK—A total of 64 commercial disputes were settled by arbitration in the fur industry in the last year, according to a report just completed by the American Arbitration Association.

Twenty-eight awards, granting \$27,817.02 of a total of \$127,923.59 in

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claims were made by the arbitrators for the American fur merchants' arbitration committee in co-operation with the arbitration association. Thirty-six disputes were amicably settled without resorting to arbitration, the report shows. The time required averaged two weeks from the day on which the agreement to arbitrate was reached until the award was made. This expediting of business, the report adds, contrasts with delays of as much as four years in similar cases which have been taken into courts of law.

Self-Service Plan for Fish Hatchery Increases Output

Food Grown Along Shore Line Fattens Game Bass in Louisiana

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
NEW ORLEANS, La. — Large-mouth black bass leaping for food, their glossy scales shining under the electric lights used to attract insects, were described here by Percy Viosca Jr., director of Louisiana fisheries, who reported an unusually successful experiment in fish farming.

A ton of game fish an acre can be produced by the pond culture method just tried, if the "farming" continues beyond the first year, Mr. Viosca said. Fish hatched in a 12-acre pond were raised on food grown along the shore line and in the shallow water. Explaining the experiment, he said: "This culture station in Concordia Parish, Louisiana, is different from an ordinary fish hatchery in that it not only hatches the young but raises them to maturity. The hatchery itself comprises one acre, and the total area on which young bass and other game fish were grown is 12 acres."

"The fisheries division devised this hatchery because it has ascertained that the policy of planting fish fry is an economic loss to the State. The young fish have so many enemies that only a small percentage of them ever reach maturity under the old method. The plan of this culture station is to raise the food upon which the young fish are fed, and allow them to do their own feeding instead of providing them with prepared foodstuffs."

"No expert is needed to supervise the project. It is within the means of each parish."

The Louisiana Department of Conservation has offered to furnish all specifications and plans necessary to those interested.

LINDBERGH TO START NEW AIR MAIL LINE

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
NEW YORK—Air mail and passenger service between Brownsville, Tex., and Mexico City, by way of Tampico, will be inaugurated by Col. Charles A. Lindbergh on March 9, when he will pilot the first airplane to fly this service. It has been announced by J. T. Tripp, president of the Pan-American Airways, Inc. The schedule calls for 5½ hours flying time between the two points. Colonel Lindbergh is technical adviser of this company.

Simultaneously with Col. Lindbergh's take-off at Brownsville at 10 a. m. on the day of the flight, an airplane will leave Mexico City on the north-bound service. Ford cabin 12-passenger monoplanes, equipped with three Wasp engines, will be used.

GIRL WINS POSTER PRIZE

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
BUFFALO, N. Y.—In a contest sponsored by the executive committee of the National Flower and Garden Show, which will hold its tenth exhibition here in April, Violet M. Grice, a high school student, won the first prize for the best poster. Phyllis Gale was second and Fern Drew third.

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Cream of Tomato Soup	20c
Fried Cape Scallops, Tartar Sauce, Mashed Potatoes	65c
Broiled Fresh Haddock, Buttered Beets, Del. monico Potatoes	50c
Broiled Shoulder of Lamb with Browned Potatoes	50c
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Fresh Rhubarb Pie	15c
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Joel Chandler Harris and Br'er Rabbit Recalled by Finding of Unprinted Work



My own experience has abundantly demonstrated to me that what age should not be a hindrance to a writer's success. It is not age but the quality of the work that counts. I have seen many young men who have written better than I have, and I have seen many old men who have written worse. It is the quality of the work that counts.

World May Get New 'Uncle Remus' Novel Discovered in Manuscript

"Qua: A Romance of the Revolution" in 35,000 Words Now Being Typed—Found Among Joel Chandler Harris' Effects in Atlanta

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ATLANTA, Ga.—"Qua: A Romance of the Revolution," an unpublished novel by Joel Chandler Harris, author of the "Uncle Remus" stories, has been discovered here in manuscript form by Prof. Thomas H. English, who has been filing letters and manuscripts of Mr. Harris' now in possession of Emory University Library.

The worn pages of the "copy paper" now yellow with age upon which this novel of seven chapters and about 35,000 words is written are more than a quarter of a century old. The Harris family knew nothing of the manuscript which was found in a trunk containing the original copies of some of Mr. Harris' widely known and much loved stories, which with all of his manuscripts and letters were given by the

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Fresh Rhubarb Pie	15c
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and the Tories form the background of the story and bring into play such historical characters as Robert Sallie, leader of the Whig "Sons of Liberty," and Nancy Hart, Georgia's revolutionary heroine. The story is told in the first person by Andrew Wyche, an imaginary character who is the first white friend found by Qua and for whom the Negro conceives a deep and lasting attachment, giving to the girl Wyche the same devoted and fiery loyalty. The author's quaint humor is found throughout the story. That Mr. Harris wrote the novel hastily in response to requests from publishers for works longer than his stories and sketches and then put it aside and did not go back to it or, if he did, not with the enthusiasm to bring it out for publication, is the theory of Professor English, who has made a careful study of the author's habits and work. The novel is the work referred to in a letter written in 1900 to William Dean Howells, in Professor English's opinion.

With Congress Day by Day

By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

WASHINGTON (AP)—Final action was taken on the naval supply bill carrying more than \$12,000,000 to start work on the warship construction program. The measure was sent to the President after the Senate had approved a conference report.

William C. Hawley (R.), chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee, introduced a resolution to authorize members of his committee to meet after March 4 for the drafting of the tariff revision bill to be submitted to the special session.

A Senate bill to permit retired officers of the Navy to be appointed in the consular or diplomatic service was passed by the House. Under the present law, acceptance of such posts causes the loss of their position in the navy.

The Senate adopted a conference report on a bill to permit all aliens who entered this country prior to July 1, 1921, except those ineligible for citizenship, to register for permanent residence. The bill also would increase naturalization fees.

Permission for the families of aliens who have entered this country under quota provisions of the immigration act to follow them without being subjected to the quota restrictions would be authorized under a bill passed by the Senate and sent to the House.

A bill to increase the mail carriers in village delivery services was passed by the Senate and sent to the House. The new salaries would range from \$1350 to \$1500 per year.

House Republican leaders proposed to start the special session on April 10.

President Coolidge continued to receive a long list of callers and to clear up last-minute administration matters.

The Senate Patronage Committee heard testimony of R. B. Creager, Republican national committeeman for Texas, who denied that his organization had ever exacted contributions from federal officeholders in his state.

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A sleeveless jumper of beige jersey with a fascinating collar is center of interest of a tweed suit in beige with brown. Even the belt is original—it snuggles around the back of the suit, slips through, and fastens in front of the jumper. Size 36, \$225. Brown felt hat, \$15.

A navy blue coat, with intriguing stitching, tops a dressmaker type of dress in poppy red flat crepe. The dress folds discreetly to straight and narrow lines down to a certain point, then flares. Size 36, \$125. Navy ballbust hat, \$20.

These are one-of-a-kind—but so much the better, is it not? Especially when they only suggest all the other interesting types of suits and ensembles you'll see in the French Shops from \$50 to \$185. Fifth Floor.

NEW ELECTORAL PLAN SOUGHT TO END 'BOSS' RULE

Change in Choosing Presidents Also Seen as Way to True National Poll

The electoral system which determines who shall be President of the United States—and which is capable occasionally of defeating the choice of the majority of voters—is the subject of pending resolutions in Congress seeking a more direct system of election. The situation was outlined in articles in *The Christian Science Monitor* on Jan. 3 and 4, and the following interview is one of a series presenting the views of students of government on possible changes in the system.

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—The power of the "bosses" of corrupt political machines and the tendency toward fraud in the big cities of doubtful states in presidential campaigns would be greatly lessened by the adoption of a more direct method of electing presidents than that now afforded by the electoral system, according to Prof. A. R. Hatton of Northwestern University.

"Because of the chance that a slight majority may determine the outcome in pivotal states, and possibly in the Nation, every effort is made by both parties to win," he said. "In this situation the influence of the machine is enhanced by its ability to swing a substantial block of voters, through which it may capture the electoral vote of an entire state."

Would End Machine Control

"A direct vote for President would tend to destroy the corrupt machine's control. If each party was sure of only as many electoral votes as its popular vote entitled it to, the machine's influence would still be important, but it could not turn the entire electoral vote of a state. So much less would then be at stake that the temptation to resort to corrupt politics would be reduced."

Decentralization of the major parties' campaigns would follow any change in the electoral system which made it incumbent upon each organization to take nothing for granted but to go after votes no matter where they were located, Dr. Hatton continued.

As the parties ceased to concentrate in the doubtful states and broadened their campaigns, the stimulation of the interest of a larger number of voters, he regarded as itself a step toward better government.

To Break South's Insularity

Dr. Hatton says the breaking up of the insularity of the South is one of the most significant results likely to follow readjustment of the presidential election machinery. It would probably change the entire complexion of politics in the South.

Taking the South as it stood prior to the last election, there is not a state there but would give the Republicans at least one electoral vote if the popular vote was made the basis of the count in the electoral college. That means the Republicans would carry on a campaign in the South.

If the Democratic Party could pick up a few electoral votes in northern Republican states, as it would through an alteration of the electoral system, it would make a campaign there. Democratic voters would be encouraged to go to the polls, for they would know their votes would count, and the general public in these northern states would have the benefit of hearing a larger presentation of both sides of the case. The value of an electorate thinking on truly national lines would soon appear.

"Junking" of Antiquated Electoral College Urged
SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
NEW YORK—Removal of the ambiguities surrounding the election of the President of the United States is one of the most important aspects of proposed revision of the electoral college, according to Prof. Clyde Eagleton, of the department of government of New York University.

In discussing the question with a Monitor correspondent, Professor Eagleton indicated that "junking" of the physical machinery of the electoral college should logically be included in any program for bringing the electoral system up to date.

The actual meeting of the electors of the different states, with its attendant expense, is no longer requisite even for the operation of the system as it is practiced today, he said.

"The electoral college, originally established to provide for the selection of a President by the electors of the various states, has been altered in practice to a point where the elector himself exercises no judgment, merely casting his vote in accordance with the pledge on which he was elected," Professor Eagleton said.

"Any revision of the electoral system should be through a constitutional amendment under which both a uniform and clarified system would be obtained."

"The division of the electoral vote of each state, in proportion to the party vote within that state, can be arranged without deviating from the fundamental theory on which the federal system is based," he continued.

"Under such a system, as it has been outlined in some legislative proposals, each party within the state would receive a number of electors proportionate to its popular vote within the state, instead of a single party receiving all of a state's electoral votes as a result of polling the largest popular vote in the state."

"This scheme would practically eliminate the major objection to the present system, which enables a president to be elected with a minority vote."

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11 Roxbury St. Roxbury
566 Columbia Rd., Upham's Cor.,
Dorchester
399 Broadway South Boston
7 Granite St. Quincy

309 Broadway Chelsea
38 Central Sq. East Boston
673 Centre St. Jamaica Plain
308 Washington St. Newton
210 Moody St. Waltham

1362 Beacon St., Coolidge Cor.,
Brookline
4252 Washington St., Roslindale
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100 Arlington St. (Cor. Stuart St. and Columbus Ave.)
HUB bard 7600. Connects All Offices.

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WOMEN OF INDIA REVIEW FIELDS OF ACHIEVEMENT

Wide Educational Diffusion Needed to Raise Status, Junior Maharani Says

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CALCUTTA—Only by the diffusion of education and the capacity to think independently and steadily can women's problems such as the purdah, child marriage, child widowhood, and the dependent economic position of women in the family be solved, said the Junior Maharani of Travancore in an address of exceptional interest in Calcutta at the opening of the All-India Women's Social Conference.

It is now recognized, the Maharani said, that in ancient India the woman was as active a member of society as man. Hindu law at its inception was very liberal in the vindication of the rights of women to inherit property and it is argued that such rights were

Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the Week

BIG BASKETBALL TOURNEY STARS

Close Race for Title Is Expected With Many Fives Well in Running

ROYAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—Sixteen teams, chosen from among the 32 members of the Southern Conference because of the season's meritorious play will open the annual conference basketball tournament in Atlanta, Ga., today. The tournament will be played over a four-day period, with the championship game to be played on Sunday.

Last season the comparatively unknown University of Mississippi team slipped through to defeat the highly touted Alabama Polytechnic Institute team by one point in the championship. In the previous year it was a Vanderbilt team that had been the most impressive in regular season play, but it had not acquired the coveted laurels. Such upsets have caused the forecasters of the court game to be extremely cautious in choosing the champion this year, yet some of the experts have tentatively selected Washington & Lee for the honor, at the same time conceding that some supposedly weak team will not come through to topple their highly touted choice.

The Generals easily merit the attention they have received. Seven victories within the Conference have been won by the University of Kentucky, which was dropped by a one-point margin to University of Kentucky, Washington & Lee has been the high scoring team of the Conference. It has usually finished with a score double or at least much greater than that of its opponents. The Generals have vanquished a long list of opponents including a great inter-sectional victory over the University of West Virginia, one of the strongest teams in the East. Capt. J. P. Lowery '29 has played brilliantly at forward all year and together with the more center, H. W. Williams Jr., should form a dangerous combination under normal conditions.

North Carolina Comes Back
North Carolina, after a poor holiday trip through the middle West, came back to display the form that has carried it to the top of the eight Conference tournaments. The Tar Heels have a record of 12 victories to two defeats in games with inter-sectional opponents. They have not lost to any team that was not later defeated by them. Such capable teams as Georgia, North Carolina, and Kentucky, Tennessee, Duke and Maryland have been listed as victims of the smooth-working combination. Many teams have been defeated, but in one of the greatest inter-sectional battles of the year, Princeton scored the victory, 20 to 19, in an extra period game. The brilliant H. C. Satterfield '29 and Capt. R. R. Hackney '29, forwards, and Capt. R. Hackney '30 at center, are veterans of tournament play, will be on hand again to carry the Tar Heel colors into the fray.

Georgia Tech does not seem to be content with its record, but is going to go on and win the championship with great vigor. The Atlanta team has one of its greatest quints with Capt. A. J. D. at forward and Sidney Golden '30 displaying a flashy game at guard. Technology has won 10 games in a row, and its only defeat came at the hands of Tennessee and Georgia in close battles. The 1928 season, Technology winning the first by one point and losing the second by one point, has been a familiar surroundings in Atlanta. The Technology team has an excellent opportunity to win the championship. The University of Georgia has displayed surprisingly good form most of the season. After early season defeats to North Carolina, Tennessee, and Georgia Tech, in which the Generals could win by only a two-point margin, Georgia rapidly gathered strength and has won 13 victories, losing only to Clemson in the latter part of the campaign. H. C. Palmer '30, a brilliant center, has been the only veteran in the starting lineup, but the colorful Sanford Sanford '31 at center, and Thomas Alexander '31 at forward, will be on hand to help the Georgia cause.

Kentucky Has Shown Power
Kentucky with a team of tall men has played some great games, but has lacked consistency. The Blue Grass must not be counted out of the running, however, for the McInnis brothers, who have been a constant threat, North Carolina State has shown remarkable form at times; and in F. P. Goodwin Jr. '29, at center, a veteran athlete and one of the most consistent goal shooters, has an outstanding Conference star. The team has recently been hit by one point in a fine game with its ancient rivals from the University of North Carolina, which in itself spoke trouble for Tennessee, first opponent in the tournament. Tulane has an unusually fine team to enter the contest, and an outstanding player in L. T. Roberts '31. The Tulane team has an impressive record with nine victories against three defeats. Losses came in split series with Louisiana, Louisiana and Alabama Tech, so that it may be readily seen that Tulane has held its own with all opponents. Many are picking Louisiana for the surprise of the tournament, and that despite a rather mediocre season, G. C. Garrison '30, forward, and J. L. Garrison '30, center, are great shots, and will bear close watching.

Duke University, youngest member of the Conference, will be the center of much attention in its tournament debut. The team has W. M. Werber '30, rated as one of the best guards in the Conference, and several other stars to toss at its older and more experienced opponents, and a high ranking place for the newcomers would not be surprising.

Mississippi Below Form
University of Mississippi, winner of the 1928 championship, has failed to show sufficient form to be placed among the leaders. Four of last year's combination—C. C. Phillips '29 and R. A. Salts '29, forwards, and J. C. Witt Lauder '29 and A. C. Phillips '29, guards—are still in the game, and should they reach the heights to which they rose last year, they may be an important factor in the contest. Alabama Tech has only Capt. E. H. Dubose at center from its great 1928 quintet. Dubose has played a remarkable game at center all year, but it is unlikely that he will be able to carry the mediocre group of team mates to the top.

Tennessee, Clemson, Maryland, Alabama and Mississippi A. M., other entries have shown excellent form at times during the year, and may do the unexpected. Altogether the teams seem more closely matched than in any previous tournament, and some very exciting games should result. B. Sutton

Miss Wills and Miss E. A. Cross to Team Up

By the Associated Press

San Francisco, Calif. MISS HELEN M. WILLS, champion, and Miss Edith A. Cross, third in the national ranking of women tennis players, have accepted invitations from the United States Lawn Tennis Association to play team matches in Berlin and France.

They will also compete in the French championships in May and the Wimbledon All-English championships on June 24. The team matches will be played before the French tennis event.

The coast stars have been practicing together here for six months. Miss Wills lives in Berkeley and Miss Cross in this city. Time of their departure has not been decided.

CADET GIDDINGS IN SENIOR RANK

Captures U. S. Junior Saber Title From a Brilliant Field of Fencers

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
NEW YORK.—Cadet Frederick Giddings of the United States Military Academy entered the senior ranks of sabre fencing, though still eligible for a brilliant field, including most of the best juniors of the United States, to capture the United States Junior Individual Sabre Championship, which was held at the New York Athletic Club, on Thursday night.

As Ivan de Bence, a former Hungarian star, now enrolled in the ranks of the New York Athletic Club, was second, with one less touch against him than the other fencers, the club member, who took third place. The other finalists were Peter W. Bruder, Jr., of the United States Military Academy, and Anthony H. Hyde, Yale University; Julius Roth, Columbia University.

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J. G. HALL'S TENNIS ELIMINATES GUILD

Reaches Semifinals With Mathey and Bowman

HAMILTON, Bermuda (AP)—J. G. Hall of Orange, N. J., holder of the Canadian tennis title, gave a brilliant display of tennis here to reach the semifinal round in the Bermuda tennis championship. Playing an almost flawless game, he defeated Henry B. Guild of Boston, 6-1, 6-1.

Dan Mathey of New York, Dr. John A. Wright of Montreal, and Herbert Bowman of New York also reached the semifinal round. Mathey defeated W. Wardland of Boston, 6-1, 6-1.

Wright defeated R. V. S. Hyde of New York, 6-3, 6-2, and Bowman defeated Edgar F. Dawson of New York, 6-1, 6-3.

In the semifinals of the ladies' singles, Miss Penelope W. Anderson, of Richmond, doubles partner of Miss Helen S. Wain, defeated Miss Margaret Blake, of Boston, 6-4, 7-5, and Miss M. J. Harland, of Yorkshire, England, defeated Miss Gladys Hutchings, of Bermuda, 6-1, 6-2.

The English girl had a hard battle against Miss Hutchings after winning the first set easily. Starting as a great runner, she ran off the first set without much trouble but in the second the loser became the aggressor and forced Miss Anderson into repeated errors. The summaries:

MEN'S DOUBLES—Second Round
J. G. Hall and R. F. Dawson defeated Peter Hall and Minard Hamilton, New York, 6-1, 6-3.

Dean Mathey and W. Wardland defeated R. V. S. Hyde and J. B. Tams, New York, 6-0, 6-1.

Miss Beryl Robinson, Bermuda, and Miss Margaret Blake, of Boston, defeated Miss Margaret Blake and Miss M. J. Harland, of Yorkshire, England, 6-2, 6-1.

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BOSTON IN TIE WITH RANGERS

Beat Ottawa 4-0—Toronto Is Third in Race—Two Scoreless Ties

NATIONAL HOCKEY LEAGUE

United States Division
N.Y. Rangers W. T. L. Goals
Boston 21 11 61 47
Ottawa 15 11 61 47
Pittsburgh 8 23 36 63
Chicago 8 23 36 63

Canadian Division
Canadiens 17 14 57 39
N.Y. Amer. 17 11 46 40
Montreal 15 9 46 39
Ottawa 15 9 46 39

Boston 4, Ottawa 0
Toronto 4, Montreal 0
Rangers 4, Chicago 0
Canadiens 4, N.Y. Amer. 0

OTTAWA, Ont.—Boston Bruins dimmed Ottawa's chances for the National Hockey League championship here Thursday night with a 4-to-0 victory. The Bruins conducted a heavy offensive charge that resulted in three goals in the third period, after protecting a goal lead, secured in the first period.

BOSTON—Ottawa goalie, Al. Gault, was unable to stop the Bruins' attack. The Bruins scored two of the goals. Gault, who was unable to stop the Bruins' attack, was unable to stop the Bruins' attack.

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Crimson's Leader

Harvard Varsity Hockey Team

Harvard Varsity Hockey Team

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YALE SEXTET THE FAVORITE

Eli Hockey Team Has Better Preliminary Season Record Than Harvard

Harvard Varsity Hockey Team

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EDUCATIONAL

Kindergarten, an Instrument in Building of the New China

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Peiping, China.

KINDERGARTENS, which a generation ago were practically unknown in China, are now an integral part of the educational system of the country. Even this winter, when the higher schools of Peiping are struggling with financial and political complications, the kindergartens of the city are functioning as usual. Their enrollment is somewhat less than in former years, because hundreds of government officials have left for Nanking, but in the place of some of these have come new officials from Shanghai, bringing their families with them from their own distant Province and sending their little ones to the famed kindergartens of Peiping.

There are two or three normal schools in the city for training kindergarten teachers, who also have an organization of their own for the purpose of keeping in touch with the latest child education methods in vogue abroad. Some of the schools here were started under missionary auspices, several are dependent on government support, but many are maintained solely by Chinese parents for the good of their own children. The old system of putting little boys directly into strict classes for study of the Chinese classics is no longer in favor, having given way to the intermediate play period of the kindergarten.

The First Primary School

Perhaps the most noted of these is the First Primary School, founded 29 years ago by a Manchurian prince. It was endowed as a kindergarten for the nobility all through the imperial regime. It is now privately supported by tuition fees, and principal, Mrs. S. N. Chang, continuing to use the grounds, buildings, and equipment which are now her personal property but which were originally given to her brother by the Manchurian prince, one of the most famous men and women in Peiping are graduates of this school, which conducts the first and second grades as well as kindergarten classes. Sixty boys and girls have received miniature diplomas annually for the past 30 years.

Mrs. Chang reports that the children of today are much more alert than the pupils a generation ago, who were so forthrightly taught that they had to be taught to relax and play. Even the new pupils from Shanxi, who do not speak the Peiping dialect, fall into the kindergarten customs in a few days and soon learn the local speech.

The teaching methods in Chinese kindergartens are based on the original German ideas, but much has been copied from modern Japanese and American schools. Organized work is done in the form of the word "kindergarten" has been translated quite literally, with "court-yard" substituted for "garden," as these paved courts are the common architecture of Oriental schools. Organized work is done in the form of the word "kindergarten" has been translated quite literally, with "court-yard" substituted for "garden," as these paved courts are the common architecture of Oriental schools.

Most of the toys and working materials are imported from abroad, the Chinese teachers admitting that local workmen cannot yet be taught the necessity for precision in making children's playthings. As a result Chinese wood is not properly dried,

planned, or colored and the blocks do not fit in their boxes, nor can the shades be distinguished by the pupils. Toys, games, and other similar things are made here, however, a tendency away from weaving, paper pasting and all such small, confining work is noticed in the kindergartens here today, although Chinese children seem naturally adapted to doing fine work. Some of the sewing of the very youngest is excellent. Singing and dancing is much enjoyed by the pupils, but it is a rather curious fact that Chinese children seem much heavier on their feet than their Occidental brothers. Skipping by no means comes naturally to them and a new pupil can easily be recognized by the slow pumping way in which he skips.

The kindergarten age, is from 4 to 6 years, although the First Primary School accepts pupils only 3 years old. The average tuition fee in Peiping is \$1 a month and the salary of the most of the teachers is \$25 a month. Normal students also assist the graduate teachers in some schools and pay for the training thus received, thereby adding a little to the school revenues. Some of the schools now also conduct English classes at night for older students, for every way must be taken to maintain the school income now that government support is so precarious in China.

The New Primers

On the same premises with most of the kindergartens are primary schools comprising the first two grades. The new Kuomintang primers have made their appearance in these schools this semester, being the compulsory textbooks in all public and private institutions in China now.

These new readers are a far cry from the old-fashioned schoolbooks



Left—Lesson in Courtesy—A Page From the New Kuomintang Primer of China. Right—Learning the Simplified Language of China—Another Page of the Primer.

of yesteryear, whose pupils were taught to read Chinese characters by memorizing lists of surnames and classical philosophy. In the place of the "Hundred Surnames," the new readers have simple illustrated sentences about boys, dogs, and household articles. And in place of the classical philosophy the new schoolbooks aim to teach loyalty to the Nationalist Government. There is a whole series of pamphlets devoted to explaining the work of Dr. Sun Yat-sen and the "Three Principles" of the Kuomintang. Arithmetic is taught both by means of the native abacus, and also with Arabic numerals and pencil and paper. Chinese and foreign stories and fables are also related in the more advanced primers.

for the peoples of other races and nations.

Games in Children's Museum

THE Children's Museum in Jamaica Plain, Boston, is reaching the child. Every day large numbers of children pore over its interesting offerings, absorbed in new worlds opened up to them. Here there are exhibits designed to acquaint the child not only with what is commonly known as nature—geographical formations, animal, bird, and human life—but the museum aims, in addition, to teach the child something of the higher values of life. It aims to develop in the child an understanding of, and love



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The Cultivation of Naturalness

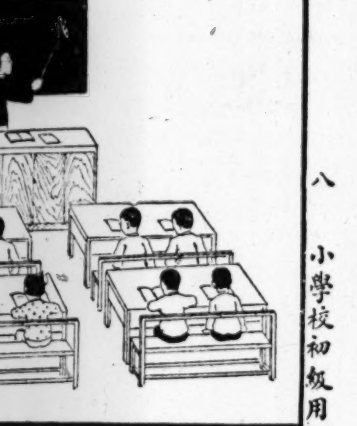
SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Topeka, Kan.

EVERY child and even the most particular friend or acquaintance who most nearly measures up to his standard of perfection as far as human beings are concerned. We admire very much certain traits and characteristics, and perhaps we have often expressed the desire or entertained the thought, that we could be like this friend.

Children are particularly susceptible

to certain traits and mannerisms of not only their elders, but their friends and schoolmates. In fact, it is a generally accepted belief that children pass through what we call an impressionistic age—an age through which the child needs the wisest and most careful guidance from parents and teachers. During this period in the development of the child's thinking it may seem at times difficult to help him to see that his own individuality belongs wholly to himself, and whatever of the good and lovely he sees mani-



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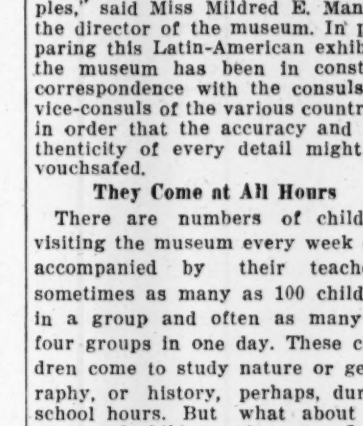
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fest in others, he is privileged to embody in his own thoughts and actions, thereby making them his own, not by way of imitation or because of some particular personality, but because of the nature and quality of the so-called trait or characteristic.

He must be helped to see that

he has a right to and indeed should strive to reflect in his thinking all the truly good and lovely things he so much admires in his friend, because they belong to him, too, just in proportion as he learns to appropriate them and use them, thereby making them his very own.



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Janitor's Post More Important Than Usually Known

By A SCHOOL JANITOR

MOVEMENT to train school janitors for better service began about 1917. Minneapolis developed a thorough course and elaborate equipment. Pittsburgh, Highland Park, St. Louis and other cities did pioneering. Summer sessions and short courses appeared on normal school and college programs.

One such program carried out in the summer of 1925 showed plenty of attention to floors, boilers and lawns, but only about one-fourth of one lecture to the consideration of the janitor's personal contacts with the children. Is the subject worthy of more consideration? At least three cities forbid janitors to exercise school discipline. In Los Angeles they are instructed to have as little to do with it as possible. But what is the least that can be expected?

In the first place it frequently happens that the janitor is the only man around a grade school. Therefore, if the boys' behavior is atrociously unruly, he is the one who gives it supervision. And those who know boys will say that the man who looks after a basement used possibly by 200 or 300 boys should be able and willing to take advantage of opportunities for real service.

"In our little schools, the janitor has to be a good deal of a disciplinarian, too," says Small Town Superintendent. "Things run a good deal more smoothly when the janitor has the respect and affection of the youngsters and at the same time works in harmony with the spirit of the school."

As an illustration he cites Vernerville, where much of the smooth discipline in basement and halls was due to the courteous vigilance of the janitor. But another man had the fault of being either too playful or too severe. So one day he was found under a pile of yelling youngsters trussed like a Christmas turkey.

It is estimated that in a certain city the janitor devotes 60 minutes of his day to matters of school discipline. A school survey shows that 15 of 50 school boards require the janitor to assist in the care of children in the toilets; 45 of 50 require him to keep order in halls; eight of 50 say he must prevent idleness on grounds, and in 885 of 1358 cities the fault of being either too playful or too severe. So one day he was found under a pile of yelling youngsters trussed like a Christmas turkey.

ment at any time and place in the schools or on the grounds, whenever teachers or principal are not present." Reading, Pa., gives the school janitor a still larger order. Rule 12 says the janitor shall assist the teachers in gathering the pupils at the opening of school, supervising pupils in basements at recess periods and in clearing the buildings and grounds at the close, and shall permit no loitering or noise in the halls or about the buildings.

The discipline of halls, basements and grounds is in some respects more difficult to handle than classroom discipline. In the classroom the grouping is somewhat artificial and may be changed by reseatings so that the gang or mob spirit has little chance to assert itself. More definite restraints are placed upon the teacher than upon the janitor in the matter of discipline. There is little check upon the results the janitor gets though they may be educationally of vast importance.

Yet the teachers must make much special preparation for their share in school discipline. An authority at the University of Southern California estimates that 15 to 20 per cent of a teacher's expensive education is concerned with matters of discipline. A teacher's supervisor is constantly checking up on her to see if she has proper control in her room.

Now let us ask for a bit of an idea as to what school discipline is. Certainly it is more than cut orders to "Be quiet" or "Get out of the basement if you are through in there." One good book on the subject gives an example of the best disciplined school. A principal had worked for six years to make the collective will of the pupil body give its sanctions to good order, courteous behavior, and aggressive effort. As a result, right doing became so popular that nothing else could win popular applause. It was in fact a proper "school spirit."

To develop this school spirit, each teacher was expected to set before about 40 pupils right precepts and what right practice she could show. Meanwhile the janitor may be expected to give 600 pupils practical examples of "good order, courteous behavior, and aggressive effort." It is not by accident that Small Town Superintendent commends the janitor who works in harmony with the spirit of the school.

It has been already mentioned that sometimes the janitor is the only man around a grade school. This fact is of interest in view of the loss of men to the teaching profession. One authority ventures to pre-

The Cultivation of Naturalness

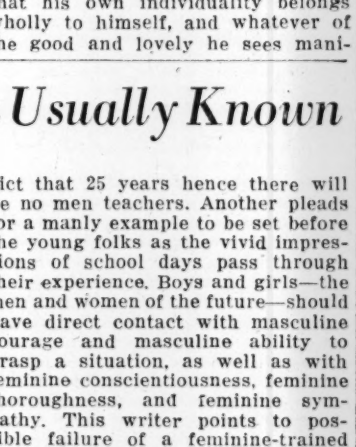
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Topeka, Kan.

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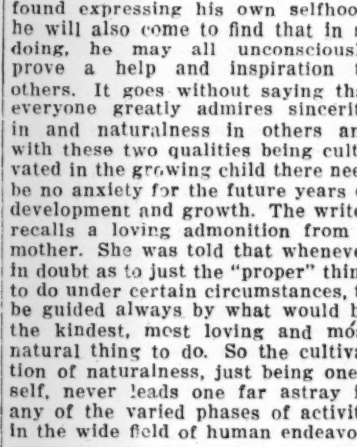
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Camp Advertisements

are published Mondays on the Children's Page and Thursdays on the Young Folks' Page.

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Appreciation of Good Pictures Taught at Home in the Nursery

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

London

ENJOYMENT of pictures is inherent in practically every child, whether these pictures be illustrated advertisements or the reproductions of famous artistic masterpieces hanging in the great galleries of the world. It is rarely, however, that this taste is stimulated by parents who, if they were to remember the receptivity of the child thought, would realize that here is an opportunity to lay the foundations for what is one of the most satisfying pleasures in the world—appreciation of beautiful pictures.

Love of lovely things is easily stimulated and children will enjoy a good picture as much as a bad or an indifferent one, if the parents are interested enough to spend a little time explaining to them the simple outlines of art history.

A painting by Raphael can open up vistas of the golden days of the Italian Renaissance, all the laughing, sun-flecked life of Florence when the artist was on a level with great kings and world-renowned sages. Botticelli's paintings with their glowing simple coloring, their groups of sadly smiling girls, their golden haloed angels and pale blue Tuscan skies, are thus clothed with romance; while yet again Lord Leighton's illustrations of Greek legend and history give life and color to the stirring tales so loved of boys and girls.

These are only a few examples chosen at random from the distinct schools of painting and mentioned here because closely associated with the writer's own childhood when reproductions of all these great artists made attractive the cream walls of the day nursery. From time to time the pictures were changed, preference being given to those works in which the artist displayed glowing colors and scenes of placid gentleness.

The pictures were simply framed, gummed ribbon and cardboard keeping the glass in place, and this was a labor of love which the writer was only too pleased to carry out under the able guidance of parents who realized that love of pictures and the works of the great masters which had been fostered in the nursery would prove a rich joy in later years.

Besides the reproductions on the nursery walls, interest in good pictures was nourished by means of a scrapbook of brown paper and stiff cardboard covers which was eagerly perused, often with a group of friends who found time to tell fascinating stories of the paintings.

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Coolidge Regime Is Summarized as Era of National Readjustment

(Continued from Page 1)

A measure to increase the pay of postal employees. Both rejections were overruled, however, by Congress.

Similarly he was forced to give ground on the Mississippi flood control act. He urged that the states affected by the measure contribute a certain proportion of the cost of the work, but Congress refused to accept his recommendations and materially reduced the amount. Mr. Coolidge accepted the figure after some concessions he insisted upon for the safeguarding of the Government's interests had been incorporated in the act.

The failure of his soldiers' bonus and postal pay vetoes, his recommendations on the Mississippi flood control project, and the refusal of Congress to abide strictly by his tax reduction views were important breaks in his economy program.

But they did not mar the scope and force of his major achievements. Under the insistence of his economy program Congress was restrained from excessive spending, and many important reductions in expenditures were realized. During his Administration the practice of authorizing large sums for public building purposes was modified, and a program of selective construction instituted.

Opposed Curb on Business

Hand in hand with Mr. Coolidge's economy policy went his philosophy that the Government should aid rather than curb business and industry. To this end he replaced men on various independent commissions, such as the Federal Trade and Tariff Commissions, with others whom he considered more friendly to business, and determinedly opposed attempts to investigate or restrict certain tendencies of the business world.

His policy of revising the personnel of commissions and boards to meet his political and economic views aroused considerable criticism from Progressive and Democratic quarters. In several instances appointments he made were rejected, and his activities in connection with the Tariff Commission and Shipping Board in requiring undesignated resignations from men to whom he proffered appointments resulted in a senatorial investigation of the former and a threat to investigate the Federal Trade Commission.

In keeping with this policy of aiding the development and expansion of private business and industry Mr. Coolidge strove to take the government out of business. Through his appointive power he reorganized the membership of the Shipping Board so that it accorded with his views and the Coolidge Administration closes with practically all of the nationally owned lines sold to private interests.

Help for Shipowners

In addition the White-Jones Merchant Marine Act was passed, extending important governmental financial assistance to American shipowners for expanding their business.

To the same end Mr. Coolidge refused to sign the Norris Muscle Shoals bill, which would have put the Government in the water-power and fertilizer business. His pocket veto of this measure is now awaiting a decision from the Supreme Court as to the legality of a similar case.

Mr. Coolidge's program of reorganizing the various commissions and boards by changing through appointments the complexion of the personnel of these agencies brought him into conflict with the Senate. At practically every step of his progress he encountered difficulty in obtaining confirmation of his selections.

Beginning with the rejection of his appointment of Charles B. Warren as Attorney-General—the first refusal to approve a Cabinet appointment since the administration of President Andrew Johnson—the Senate also rejected John J. Esch and Cyrus E. Woods as members of the Interstate Commerce Commission. W. M. C. Camant and W. J. Tilson as federal judges—the former the man who nominated him for the Vice-Presidency at the Chicago Convention in 1920—and of W. L. Cohen, a Negro, as collector of customs at New Orleans.

Vigorous and prolonged contests were also waged against the appointment of Roy O. West for Secretary of Interior, Eugene Sawyer as head of the Farm Loan Board, Thomas F. Woodlock, for member of the Interstate Commerce Commission, and George Christian for appointment to the Federal Trade Commission.

Finds Congress Recalcitrant

Mr. Coolidge's differences with the Senate on appointments extended into other fields. In many important instances such as the soldiers' bonus, postal pay increase, Mississippi flood control, tax reductions, radio commission, the McNary-Haugen equalization fee and the cruiser bill, he was either overruled or forced to accept compromise. In each instance it was Republican votes which rejected his views.

Mr. Coolidge never attempted, as did President Wilson, a definite or organized leadership of his party's control of Congress. He made his recommendations and endeavored by conferences with congressional leaders to obtain his wishes. He accepted compromises, but if his views were drastically disregarded he did not hesitate to resort to the veto.

The outstanding legislative enactments during Mr. Coolidge's Administration, aside from the purely fiscal acts, were Mississippi River flood control, the White-Jones merchant marine measure, Boulder Dam, the McFadden branch banking law, the commercial aviation measure, the radio commission, the Watson railroad mediation law, the soldier bonus, the postal pay increase, and immigration restriction.

In the case of radio and immigration, there are important problems still to be settled. Radio is only one phase of the major issue of communications; while with regard to immigration there remains the question of national origins to be disposed of.

Other problems, notably railroad consolidation, inland waterways, farm relief, tariff revision, coal and unemployment legislation, and Government reorganization, while broached and even legislated on during the Coolidge administration, still await further consideration.

To their solution Herbert Hoover stands pledged.

Many Senate Investigations

The Coolidge Administration was also marked by the number and variety of senatorial investigations. During his term of office prohibition, senatorial elections, the Tariff Commission, federal patronage, Indian affairs, tax refunds, oil leases, national parks and federal prisons were investigated.

The inquiries into the senatorial elections in Pennsylvania and Illinois, and the oil leases of the Elk Hills, Teapot Dome, Sulfur Creek fields, and the ramifications of the Continental Trading Company growing out of the Teapot Dome leases were the most important.

The senatorial elections inquiry resulted in the Senate's refusal to seat Frank L. Smith of Illinois and William S. Vare of Pennsylvania.

The oil inquiries produced many disclosures of a sensational nature, involving Cabinet officers and many others high in Republican Party councils. As a result of these activities the Government recovered over \$28,000,000 in cash and many hundreds of millions of barrels of oil, as well as its rights to the federal oil reserves involved. Three Cabinet officers appointed by President Harding were forced into retirement by the disclosures.

Friends of Mr. Coolidge say that he derives the greatest satisfaction from the achievements of his Administration in the field of international affairs. The formulation by Frank B. Kellogg, his Secretary of State, of the multilateral anti-war pact and its acceptance by the Senate, and Mr. Coolidge's appointment of Dwight Morrow, as Ambassador to Mexico, are declared to be matters of great pride to him.

In addition to these outstanding achievements Mr. Coolidge also obtained ratification by the Senate of American participation in the World Court, although the Senate appended reservations, which a number of leading powers have so far refused to accept.

Intervention in Nicaragua

During the Coolidge Administration the Government intervened in Nicaragua and sent marines to China. Its action in the first country was severely criticized in the Senate and in the closing days of the Seventeenth Congress an amendment was added to the navy appropriation bill forbidding the use of funds for the transportation or maintenance of marines in Nicaragua, but was later stricken out.

In another important instance Mr. Coolidge was overridden in international affairs by Congress. He opposed the cruiser bill calling for the construction of 16 vessels in three years. A large majority in both houses opposed his position in this regard and the measure was approved. He signed the act.

Mr. Coolidge's Administration saw the failure and collapse of a third party movement. In 1924 the Senator La Follette bolted the Republican Party and ran for the Presidency on an independent ticket. Mr. Coolidge, by a large majority, disciplined the bolting Progressive members of Congress they were deprived of their committee ratings and patronage privileges.

Two years later, however, following Republican losses in the State which gave the Progressive group the balance of power in that chamber they were restored to their former places. With the exception of a few of these Progressives the Coolidge Administration closed with a marked rapprochement between the independent group and party leaders.

Personal Popularity High

Personally Mr. Coolidge and Mrs. Coolidge maintained high popularity through his Administration both in the country at large and in the capital. His relations with the newspapermen and party leaders, even when they opposed his views in Congress, were most cordial and considerate.

At no time during his occupancy in the White House did he engage in a personal struggle with a political leader of any party or faction. Often in the midst of a determined contest over some issue in Congress he would have as guests at his table members who disagreed with him. Progressives frequently called on him and were often invited to visit him. Mr. Coolidge made his régime notable for its lack of personal controversy. He engaged in no acrimony. To the stream of popular expressions Mr. Coolidge added his share. His "I do not choose to run," puzzled the entire Nation for many months and was the subject of endless conjecture.

His blunt declaration with reference to the soldiers' bonus when he vetoed it, "I am opposed to the soldiers' bonus," was considered by political leaders as responsible for the winning of popular party support to his candidacy for nomination to the Presidency in 1924.

As with his economy policy, much was made of his terseness of expression. Many pleasant examples of this characteristic are related of him, the most popular to the effect that he, to meet the friendly challenge of another, promised that he would make Mr. Coolidge talk. After thinking over the matter he decided to tell him of his commitment and win him that way. She did so.

"You lose," was Mr. Coolidge's reply, it is said, and he spoke no more the rest of the evening.

SOBRIETY INCREASES IN NORTH IRELAND

LONDON—A striking improvement in sobriety in northern Ireland is claimed by Prime Minister Viscount Craigavon to have resulted from the restrictions imposed upon drinking by the Intoxicating Liquor Act passed in 1923. There has been, he said, reduction in offenses by licensed persons from 539 in 1923 to 140 in 1928, while the consumption of spirits per head has fallen from 3 pints in 1923 to 1½ pints in 1928. Viscount Craigavon also said that 588 licenses for the sale of spirits and wine had been totally abolished. The number of cases of drunkenness had fallen from 12,000 in 1923 to 8718 in 1928.

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THE VENDOR
Your Own Kind
of people stop at The Vendome—others like yourself who appreciate a home-like atmosphere, distinguished surroundings and personal service. The hotel, too, elicits the praise of all who make The Vendome their home.

Women traveling alone enjoy stopping here. A few minutes distant from Christian Science church.

"Service with a Smile"

Operated by
ABBOTT HOTELS CORPORATION

COMMONWEALTH AVE. AT BARKHOUT ST. BOSTON

HOTEL MINERVA
214 Huntington Ave., Boston

Modern, comfortable and convenient. Single, \$2.50 to \$3.50. Double, \$4.50. Special weekly rates.

CAFE of Recognized Excellence Also CAFETERIA
The best of the kind connected.
H. C. DEMETER

Bigger and Better Advertising Needed in Britain, Is Claim

Head of Big London Department Store Calls for Wider Publicity

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
LONDON—More advertising would have prevented the slump in business which has been one of the difficulties confronting the people of Britain in the last few years, in the opinion of Sir Sydney Skinner, who is chairman of John Barker & Co., one of London's largest and best-known department stores.

Well-considered publicity he looked upon as essential to trade, he said in an address before the London Master Printers' Association. "If publicity were more utilized in various directions the trade of this country would not have been through some of the sorry times it has experienced in recent years."

"I think the propaganda note is the right note to strike," continued Sir Sydney. "Any business can be launched more quickly and successfully with the aid of newspaper and catalogue publicity. These methods are interdependent. The newspaper should be followed by the catalogue. My own output of catalogues last year was 10,000,000. I have spent more money in the newspapers this year than ever before, and I am going to have the best year as far as trade is concerned that I have ever had."

INDIAN EDITOR HOPES FOR FORMATION OF BIG PRESS COUNCIL

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
BOMBAY—K. N. Rajan, editor of the Indian Daily Mail, Bombay, presiding at the first Indian Press Conference, said that journalism should be recognized as a distinct profession, and not as a mere adjunct of political or communal propaganda. In addition to having a fairly good degree of a university, the journalist, he says, must be a total abstainer.

To raise the status of journalism as a profession the conference may undertake to institute under the auspices of a central council a register of journalists. The council would frame a few general rules of professional conduct, violation of which would entail removal from the register.

The conference formed a standing committee to formulate a scheme for the improvement of the status and conditions of service of journalists and for the establishment of an all-India organization to safeguard their interests.

THE Myles Standish
30 Bay State Rd. at Beacon St.

An apartment home with every modern convenience. Now available, one 3-room and one 2-room suite with dining alcove, kitchenette, electric refrigerator, etc. Furnished or unfurnished. Shown by appointment.

Telephone BAC k Bay 4500

BRANDON HALL
1501 Beacon Street
One of Brookline's finest residential hotels
American Plan

1 & 2 and 3-ROOM SUITES
Furnished and Unfurnished
A. LeRoy Rice—Ownership Management

Hotel Bellevue
Beacon Street
Near large, modern garage
NEXT TO STATE HOUSE
Room with bath, \$3.50 up
BOSTON

Atlantic City

Marlborough-Blenheim
"The House with the Home Atmosphere"
Both American and European Plans
Central location with two blocks of Ocean and City Park frontage

Particularly attractive during
Atlantic City's Great Spring Season
January to May inclusive
Very Attractive Weekly Rates
Golf, Horseback Riding, Roller Chairs, Piers, Theaters, Movies, and countless other amusements
Ownership Management Joseph White & Sons Co.

Very few things you can buy offer benefits so out of proportion to the cost as a visit to Atlantic City.

The climate alone is worth the money!

ATLANTIC CITY
Home of a Hundred Hotels
Offering the Comforts of Home

Write to any of the following for Rates or Reservations:

CHALFONTE-HADDON HALL—
HOLMURST—STRAND—
KNICKERBOCKER—TRAYMORE—
LAFAYETTE—WILTSHIRE—
MORTON—AMBASSADOR—
PENNHURST—BREAKERS—
RITZ-CARLTON—BRIGHTON—
ST. CHARLES—DENNIS—
SEASIDE—SEASIDE-HALL—
GLASLYN-CHATHAM—SHELburne—
MARLBOROUGH-BLENHEIM—

A—American Plan B—European Plan C—Both Plans

The Ambassador
ATLANTIC CITY

For the Joy of It—
For the good it will do you, spend Winter's mid-season on Atlantic City's Boardwalk—free from snow. For absolute comfort stay at The Ambassador.
Sporty Golf, Horseback Riding, Indoor Sea Water Swimming Pool, 685 Rooms, 685 Baths. Write or wire for reservations.

Hotel BRIGHTON
ATLANTIC CITY

IN THE EXCLUSIVE BEACH FRONT SECTION
The quiet of a country home at the ocean's edge.
Established 1875

The Traymore
Atlantic City

The Pre-eminent Hotel Achievement

Colton Manor
Atlantic City's
Most Hotel Achievement
Early Spring Rates
Single Rooms with Bath—From \$45 weekly, American Plan.
\$30 weekly, European Plan.
Double Rooms with Bath—From \$70 weekly, American Plan.
\$40 weekly, European Plan.
C. V. MEERS, Manager

Hotel Morton
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

250 Rooms—half with baths
Two concerts daily
Tune in with us through WPG
Renowned for Real Hospitality and Good Food
BELL & COPE
Ownership Management

St. Clare Hotel
ATLANTIC CITY

A home-like hotel, situated on beautiful Pennsylvania Avenue. Here is comfort without extravagance, where good food is served. From here Golfing, Horseback Riding and all the Boardwalk attractions may be enjoyed.
\$20 Week Up—American Plan
B. O. PAYNE

RE-OPENING FOR 1929 MONTICELLO
Kentucky Ave. near Beach.
Completely renewed and refurnished along the modernistic line, at a cost of \$75,000.
SPECIAL SEASON AND EASTER RATES in effect. Special weekly, AMERICAN PLAN. Jointly operated with Hotel Jefferson. Ownership Management. Fetter & Hollinger.

Hotel Worthy
SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

250 Rooms 200 with baths.
Rooms with running water, \$2.00.
Rooms with bath, \$3.00.
Cafeteria and a la Carte dining room.
Fireproof Construction.
Summer hotel, Worthy Inn, Manchester, Vt.
JAMES T. BROWN, Prop.

Greater Boston

The Charlesgate
Cor. Beacon, Marlboro and Charlesgate East
Unique in Boston for its unusual combination of friendly atmosphere and individual independence.
Apartments with large rooms, open fireplaces, and spacious closets.
Unobstructed view of Charles River Basin.
Playground for Children.
American Plan Dining Room.
10 minutes' walk from Christian Science church.
Ownership Management of HERBERT G. SUMMERS

New York City

The Plaza
5TH AVENUE AT CENTRAL PARK
NEW YORK
FRED STERRY, PRESIDENT
JOHN D. OWEN, MANAGER

The Savoy-Plaza
FIFTH AVENUE 58th and 59th STS.
NEW YORK
HENRY A. ROST, GENERAL MANAGER

The Copley-Plaza
ARTHUR L. RACE, COPLEY SQUARE
MANAGING DIRECTOR BOSTON

Hotels of Distinction
Unrivalled as to location. Distinguished throughout the World for their appointments and service.

THE ANSONIA
BROADWAY AT 73 ST. NEW YORK

A Perfect Location!
1400 Largest Rooms IN NEW YORK
high ceilings, soundproof walls
Room with private bath from \$3 daily
Write for booklet
ZUE MCCLARY, President

Eighteen Gramercy Park
SOUTH
(East 20th St., Cor. Irving Place)
A RESIDENCE FOR WOMEN
TEL. GRAMERCY 4000

PALEIGH HALL
106 W. 47th Street
NEW YORK CITY
Rooms for business and professional use.
COMPLETE HOTEL SERVICE
adjacent to Grand Central Station
\$2.00 WEEKLY \$2.25 Private bath
Weekly \$10 to \$17

Hotel Lenox
149 West 44th Street
NEW YORK CITY

One minute from Broadway; newly redecorated and furnished. Suites \$4.00 per day and upward. Double rooms and bath \$3.00. Double rooms \$2.00. Refined and homelike. Ownership management.

New York State

T Hotel Touraine
A. A. ROHRER, BUFFALO, N. Y.
Managing Director

300 rooms with bath \$2.00 up

The Stuyvesant
Buffalo's
Largest Apartment Hotel
BY THE DAY, WEEK OR MONTH
Restaurant under our supervision.

The Palatine
NEWBURGH, N.Y.
THE MODEL HOTEL OF THE HUDSON VALLEY

IROQUOIS HOTEL
NEW YORK
Forty-Fourth Street
Between Fifth and Sixth Avenues
SINGLE ROOM WITH BATH.....\$3 up
DOUBLE ROOM WITH BATH.....\$5 up
Special Rates by the Week
M. E. FRITZ, President and Treasurer
C. C. SOEST, Vice Pres. and Manager

Hotel Hargrave
A Comfortable Place to Live
112 West 72d Street
NEW YORK

Room, Bath.....\$3.00
2 Rooms, Bath.....\$5.00
3 Rooms, Bath.....\$7.00
SPECIAL WEEKLY AND MONTHLY RATES

HOTEL ST. JAMES
109-113 WEST 45th ST., NEW YORK CITY
THEATRES AND ALL SHOPS
W. JOHNSON, QUINN, Proprietors
Rates and Booklet on application

HOTELS • RESORTS • TRAVEL

Chicago



The Churchill

1255 North State Street, CHICAGO

Kitchenette Apartment Hotel, unsurpassed service. These spacious apartments, ranging in size from 1 to 5 rooms, immediately appeal to those wishing a real home in a hotel. Most tasteful and artistic furnishings. Ideal location for the Southern guest.

SELECT CUISINE
Telephone Whitehall 5000

When You Come to Chicago STOP AT

The Drake

A moderate rate of rates which will surprise you—a little as \$5.00 a day single room with bath or \$6.00 a day double room with bath. These same rates have always prevailed. Unexcelled food and service. Undoubtedly the finest location of any metropolitan hotel. On the shore of Lake Michigan and yet within short walking distance of business and theatrical district.



THE DRAKE

Lake Shore Drive and Michigan Ave. Chicago

Hotel Pearson

190 E. Pearson St. CHICAGO

A distinctive residential and transient hotel, five minutes north of the loop, in a neighborhood of quiet refinement. All rooms with private bath.

Rates \$3.50 per day up

SPECIAL PERMANENT RATES

"NEAR THE LAKE"

The Fairfax Apartment Hotel

1 to 4 Room Suites Rates by Day or Year 1369 Hyde Park Boulevard CHICAGO

Illinois Central Electric service (Hyde Park Station) to business district, 5 minutes—bus at door. Christian Science Reading Room in hotel. Two blocks to church. "Choose your hotel as you would your friends."

Paul A. C. Anderson, Manager

Soviet Youth Seeks to Help Drinking Father

Mass Appeals of Children Are Being Made in Russian Towns

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MOSCOW—Something in the nature of a children's crusade against drinking fathers has been launched both in Moscow and various provincial Russian towns. Here recently a host of children, about 1000 strong, bearing red, yellow and green placards, surrounded the big Trekhgornyy textile mill, where their fathers worked, about closing time. On the placards were written such slogans as "Drinking in the family keeps us from studying," "We won't finish school because our fathers drink," "Father, with wine you poison our life."

As soon as the workers, fathers of these children, came out of the factory inclosures they were surrounded by the youthful demonstrators. The president of the factory committee held up one little boy, who delivered a short oration to the following effect: "Comrade parents, stop drinking. You spoil us by drinking. Vodka injures Soviet culture. Down with alcoholism."

This short speech was drowned in the applause of the other children, who then rushed across the street to the store of the state liquor trust, where, as usual, there was a long line of waiting customers. Many of these yielded to the persuasion of their children and went home without making their purchases.

Similar mass appeals of children have been organized in other towns. So in Sormovo, where there is a large metal factory, the pupils of 10 schools turned out with banners bearing such inscriptions as "Don't Drink" and "Your glass of vodka is a piece of meat taken from us." Aside from their significance as anti-alcoholic demonstrations, these "children's crusades" are an indication of the greater sense of freedom and self-confidence which is an unmistakable characteristic of the present-day Russian children. One can scarcely imagine the Russian children of pre-war days challenging their parents' supposed immemorial right to drink.

Florida

The Boulevard

A Carl G. Fuhr Hotel

MIAMI BEACH, FLORIDA

Located directly between two golf courses; only a short walk to the bathing beach. A hotel with a homelike atmosphere that you will enjoy. High class cafeteria, under same management, where those who enjoy the best of home-cooked foods meet their friends.

J. H. NOBLE, Mgr.

GRALYNN

MIAMI HOTEL FLORIDA

A beautiful winter home, conveniently located to all recreational facilities.

Dining room under the management of MRS. D. E. AVERY

"The Top of Florida"

Rosalton Hotel

Our modern conveniences and friendly service will make you comfortable and happy.

131 S. E. First Street MIAMI, FLORIDA

Owner & Manager, JOHN A. GARDNER

Hotel Lakeland Terrace

LAKELAND TOURIST AND COMMERCE. Open ALL YEAR. European plan. Table d'hôte and à la carte. 150 rooms—150 baths. Fireproof. Steam heat. Modern. Rates \$3.50 per day up.

C. L. ARNOLD, Manager

Hotel Albert Jackson

JACKSONVILLE, FLORIDA

Newly Furnished Throughout. "In the Heart of the City." Rates \$1.50 to \$3.00

FREE GARAGE

Comfort and Refinement Without Extraneous Charge. "A HOME AWAY FROM HOME"

W. HARRIS CHAPLIN, Manager

Spring Lake Terrace Hotel

WINTER HAVEN, FLORIDA

City of 100 Lakes. Amid orange groves and tropical vegetation. Golf, fishing, own vegetable garden and Jersey cows. Every room with bath. Ownership Management. Rates \$8 to \$12 per day, American plan. Season Rates. Open November to May.

THE LAND OF SUNSHINE

HOTEL CORTLANDT

604-606 SOUTH FOURTH ST. LOUISVILLE, KY.

Moderate Priced Family Hotel. European Plan. Your home when in Louisville. You will like the quiet dignity and restfulness, the thoughtful service and homelike atmosphere. Women traveling alone find it especially pleasing. Rates With Bath \$2.00 Up. Special Rates by Week or Month. Near Christian Science churches. ELIA O'HEARN, Res. Mgr.

Brown Hotel

LOUISVILLE, KY.

700 Rooms. 700 Baths. NEW—MODERN—COMPLETE

Rates \$3.00 up.

Louisiana

The St. Charles

Entirely rehabilitated. Favored by the discriminating traveler.

ALFRED S. AMER & CO., Ltd. NEW ORLEANS

The Roosevelt and Bienville

NEW ORLEANS' FRIENDLY HOTELS

Pennsylvania

The Not Morris Hotel

17th and Arch Streets and the Parkway. Centrally located and convenient to all railroad stations. All rooms outside and with baths. Radio reception in every room. Moderate prices. Garage accommodations.

South America

Majestic Hotel

BUENOS AIRES

1301 Avenida Mayo 1317

A luxurious hotel at reasonable prices. Cables: MAJESTIC

Cuba

One of Havana's Great Hotels

Open all year. Rates always reasonably moderate. The Havana hotel that caters to English speaking visitors.

Hotel "Royal Palm" Havana

W. E. Tedham, Mgr.

Canada

HOTEL GEORGIA

Georgia and Howe Streets VANCOUVER, B. C., CANADA

EUROPEAN PLAN 320 Rooms—320 Baths Vancouver's New Modern Hotel

Rates: Single from \$3.00 Double from \$4.50 Dining Room Coffee Shop Afternoon Tea S. B. WILLOUGHBY, Manager

PRINCE GEORGE

TORONTO, CANADA

Magnificently Furnished. Liberally Conducted. Cuisine Unexcelled. Courteous and Prompt Service. European Plan.

E. WINNETT THOMPSON Managing Director

Dominion Hotel

Victoria, British Columbia

Central and Modern—200 Rooms—100 with bath. Rates from \$1.50

DINING ROOM AND ENGLISH GRILL

Near Christian Science church

VICTORIA, BRITISH COLUMBIA

FREE BUS STEPHEN JONES

Minnesota

Every room with private bath and circulating ice water

70% of Rooms \$2 to \$3 Per Day

St. Paul, Minn.

Texas

HOUSTON HOSPITALITY

In HOUSTON The BEN MILAN 250 rooms 250 baths

In HOUSTON The SAM HOUSTON 200 rooms 200 baths

In BEAUMONT The LA SALLE 250 rooms 250 baths

Operation of O'LEARY, MICKELSON & HALL

The WARWICK

Houston, Texas

"The South's Finest Apartment Hotel"

Rooms, suites, apartments, facing beautiful Hermann Park with its Municipal Golf Course. Transient rates \$2.00 per day and up.

Michigan

In DETROIT—THE

Detroit-Leland Hotel

Bagley at Cass

Much larger rooms... an inward spirit of hospitality... unsurpassed standards of service... a cuisine that approximates perfection... have, within a year of its establishment, gained for the new Detroit-Leland Hotel an enviable national and international reputation.

California

New Hotel Rosslyn and Annex

LOS ANGELES, CALIF.

5TH AND MAIN STREETS

Rates Per Day, European Plan

	SINGLE	DOUBLE
50 rooms.....	\$1.50	\$2.00
150 rooms.....	\$2.00	\$2.50-\$3.00
300 rooms with private toilet.....	\$2.50-\$3.50	\$3.00-\$4.00
600 rooms with private toilet.....	\$3.00-\$5.00	\$3.50-\$7.00

"Largest Popular-Priced Hotel on the Pacific Coast"

Hotel CECIL

LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA

700 Rooms

300 rooms without bath.....\$1.50

200 rooms with private bath.....\$2.50

200 rooms with private bath.....\$2.50

Main Street, between 6th and 7th

The Langham

Apartment Hotel 7th at Normandie, Los Angeles, Calif.

415 rooms, luxuriously furnished. Suites \$150 upwards. In Wilshire District, yet close to business.

"Years of experience in making people comfortable."

CHAS. F. BLOOMINGDALE, Mgr.

HOTEL TRINITY

9th & Grand... Los Angeles

In the heart of Los Angeles, but just outside congested district. Accessible to every point of interest. Every comfort, famous hospitality. Rates \$1.50 to \$3 day.

Owned and operated by Los Angeles Investment Co.

Convenient to Los Angeles Shopping and Theatre Districts

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Best Family, Transient and Apartment Hotel in the city. All outside rooms. Private Baths.

\$2 A DAY \$12 A WEEK

Outside rooms, private baths, twin beds. Beautiful surroundings, quiet. Excellent service; club rooms; real home for particular people; garage. Dining Room. Wonderful Chicken Dinner Daily. See Near Parks, shopping districts. Luxuriously furnished kitchen apartments. Refrigerator, built-in maid and hotel service. Very reasonable rates.

5 minutes to everything of interest. Near Westlake Park

JAMES WEITZMAN, Mgr.

Gates Hotel

6th and Figueroa, LOS ANGELES

RATES
100, Detached Bath, \$1.50
100, Private Bath, \$2.50
100, Private Bath, \$3.00
Extra Person.....\$1.00

Special Weekly and Monthly Rates

Free Garage Free Taxi

HOTEL TYLER

30, GRAND AVE. at 38TH LOS ANGELES, CALIF. HU. 7850

\$1.50 to \$2.00 per day

Quiet residential hotel, near Exposition Park and University of Southern California. Excellent car service, 15 minutes to downtown shops. All outside rooms; tiled showers, lavatories, phones, all rooms; cozy lobby, radio; Coffee Shop, garage.

LOS ANGELES HOTEL STILLWELL

835 So. GRAND AVE. GARAGE IN CONNECTION

Everything New—300 Fireproof Rooms Each With Private Bath

\$2 per Day—Weekly Rates

"Regina" Hotel

LOS ANGELES, CALIF.

\$10 per week, bath; \$7 weekly without bath; \$25 per week, suite for families. Wonderful 60¢ dinner in Cafe. Quiet; steam heat; near Westlake Park. Golf Club privileges all year.

REGINA HOTEL 420 S. WESTLAKE AVE. DU. 1225

Hotel Park Vista

626 S. Alvarado Street, LOS ANGELES

Facing Beautiful Westlake Park Room and bath for two, \$2.50 to \$3.50. Owned and operated by Fred Horowitz and Mabel Walker Wilbrandt. Rates by the day, week or month. JOHN OLIN HUNTINGTON, Manager.

Sited in the Center of the City Opposite St. James Park

HOTEL St. James SAN JOSE

REASONABLE RATES

Free Class A Garage for All Patrons One block from Christian Science church

HOTEL SCHUYLER

FACING THE OCEAN

117-WEST OCEAN BOULEVARD LONG BEACH, CALIF.

Travel

Visit the Beauty Spots of Europe

The very scenes which have recorded history and inspired the Old Masters

This summer you have an unusual opportunity to enjoy a carefully arranged tour with friendly co-travelers... at interestingly low prices.

FIFTH SEASON SUNDIAL TOURS carefully arranged exclusively for the Monitor readers and their friends... under the personal supervision of Director.

TWO POPULAR TOURS June 26 or 29

FIRST CLASS Tour, 58 Days, \$1045

Half this Tour, 32 Days, \$645

STUDENT TOUR, 58 Days, \$745

Accommodations carefully selected... paralleling in time and route the first class tour... appealing especially to younger guests.

SPECIAL MEDITERRANEAN WINTER TOUR in 1930

Write for free literature

SUNDIAL TOURS 71 North 18th Street EAST ORANGE, N. J.

Mrs. Vista Perdue, Director

Booking Representatives for Your Convenience

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Independent Travel in EUROPE

Suggested itineraries to suit individual requirements, prepared without obligation. Private Automobile Tours arranged.

ALL EXPENSE ESCORTED TOURS 40 European Offices For descriptive booklets apply local Tourist Agent or

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Also calla Northbound at Santos & Trinidad by S. S. VOLTAIRE

S. S. VANDYCK S. S. VAUBAN

LAMPORK & HOLT LINE

ESTABLISHED 88 YEARS

Int. Merc. Marine Co., Gen'l Agts. 84 State Street, Boston

Come with me to RUSSIA

THE TOUR SUPREME FOR 1929

Leaving June 20th on S.S. "Le de France," 90 Days. Personally Conducted. Make Your Reservation Now!

Ten All Expense Tours to Europe, Egypt and Palestine.

Send for Illustrated Booklet. DAVID W. NEVINS 57 West 42nd Street New York Tel. LACawanna 0031

HOLLAND-AMERICA LINE

Travel by a Famous Service TO ENGLAND—FRANCE HOLLAND—GERMANY

AND ALL PARTS OF EUROPE Via Plymouth, Boulogne, 8/Mer, Rotterdam New Amsterdam, Mar. 9 Volendam, Mar. 28

1929 LUXURY CRUISE West Indies.....March 9

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Morgan, Pope & Co.

"A revelation in complete travel service." Tours, Cruises, Air Travel, Hotels, AUTOMOBILES OUR SPECIALTY

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Boston, Mass.—710 Boylston St. Paris—6 Rue Camartin London—7 St. James's St.

Oregon

Mallory Hotel

171 Lowndes St., Portland, Ore. AMERICAN PLAN

Close to business district, yet sufficiently removed to insure quiet.

Excellent dining room. Rooms and suites with or without bath at moderate rates.

This hotel is under the management of Mr. G. W. MOTT JR.

Nortonia Hotel

PORTLAND, OREGON

High-class, moderately priced, quiet, close-in district. Beautiful Dining Room. Home Cooking. Catering to Tourists. Special attention given to ladies traveling alone.

When in PORTLAND, OREGON, make the Multnomah Hotel YOUR WESTERN HOME

TO EUROPE THRU CANADA

THE WAY THE PLANES GO

The direct route to Europe is the St. Lawrence

route. Shortest total distance; shortest sea crossing. The first 1,000 miles is through peaceful, land-locked waters...

the comfortable route, the easy route... and the thrill of seeing a foreign country your first day out.....

Book thru the Cunard Line, 230, Hospital St., Montreal, Canada—or any Cunard office in the United States and Canada—or any steamship agent.

by CANADIAN CUNARD FROM MONTREAL & QUEBEC

Sailings every Friday Cabin and Tourist Third Cabin

UX-508

Begin your European tour with a trip through Sweden

A COUNTRY of friendly welcome and of endless interest and enjoyment.

Travel by boat or car through the lovely lake district... see picturesque Dalecarlia and beautiful Virby, island city of ruins and roses... tarry awhile at fashionable seaside resorts... visit Sweden's modern capital—Stockholm—"Queen of the Baltic."

Eight days direct from New York by the Swedish-American Line, or via London or Paris by convenient boat or train service—see hours by air. Through trains from Berlin and Hamburg. Booklet from any travel bureau or write

SWEDISH STATE RAILWAYS Travel Information Bureau, Dept. K-14 881 FIFTH AVE., NEW YORK CITY

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Clark's Famous Cruises

NORWAY MEDITERRANEAN

Cruise 52 days, \$600 to \$1300

Spain, Tangier, Algiers, Italy, Riviera, Sweden, Norway, Edinburgh, Trondheim, Berlin (Paris, London). Hotels, drives, fees, etc., included.

Mediteranean, Jan. 29, 1930, \$600 up.

FRANK C. CLARK, Times Bldg., N. Y.

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WILL invest \$25,000 to \$50,000 with services in established electrical or mechanical manufacturing business, vicinity Newark, N. J.; product reliable, through chain stores, preferred. Box B-8, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

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BRONXVILLE, N. Y.—3 rooms, bath, large front porch, 2nd floor, family apartment, near station, 30 minutes from New York City, I. D., 55 Parkway Rd., Phone Bronxville 3505-N.

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IRONON makes wet basements house dry; applied from inside; no excavating; disintegrates dirt, makes it like new; secures perfect bond between old and new concrete; used as a plaster bond on brick and stone walls; opening for several salesmen; salary or commission. Write to J. W. SALZBURG, 704 Jefferson Bldg., Peoria, Ill.

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11, Via Magenta, Tel. 23-406
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11, Unter den Linden, Merkur 6523
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SEATTLE
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1719 Bway, Post Office, Chestnut 5173
PORTLAND, ORE.
1022 Am. Bank Bldg., Tel. Chamber 9205
Also by Local Advertising Representatives in many cities throughout the United States and other countries.

UNDER CITY HEADINGS

Maine

AUBURN

KEEP THE HOME FIRES BURNING

With Our Good Coal
We have specials every week.
Auburn Cash Fuel Co.
Coal—Wood—Coke
Tel. 130 212 Court St.

Say it with Flowers
Our service on out-of-town orders is a big factor in our rapidly growing business. Mail your order or call 950 and receive the service that satisfies.

NEW THEATRE BLDG., 80 Court St.
GEO. M. ROAK CO., Florists

Something More Than Plate

It is Holmes and Edwards' success in plate inlay silver that has backed up solid silver inlay at the backs of the handles and bowls of the most home pieces.

WILLS and HICKS, Jewelers
94 COURT ST. Ward Kilgore, Prop.

We are now in our new quarters, ready to receive our old and ever increasing patrons. Walk-Over Shoes are our main line for both men and women.

VARNY'S SHOE STORE
50 COURT STREET
Geo. L. Varny, owner and successor to Counts' Shoe Store.

QUALITY GOODS

At Saving Prices
Trade Every Day—Buy Everything at
OLDFEN'S PUBLIC MARKET
175-184 COURT ST., AUBURN ME.

SMITH'S BOOK STORE

55 Court Street
AUBURN, MAINE

BANGOR

The Rines Company

Outfitters for Women
Coats, Gowns, Dresses and Fur
Wool Fabrics, Silks and Laces, Hosiery,
Underwear, Neckwear, Leather Goods,
Gloves, Umbrellas, Table Linens,
Sheets and Pillow Slips.

E. W. WILDE

Groceries, Meats and Provisions
99 CENTER STREET Tel. 190

W. C. BRYANT & SON

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DAILY FEATURES

One Minute Biographies.



Who: DAVID GARRICK.

Where: England.

When: Eighteenth Century.

Why Famous: One of the most celebrated of English actors. Hearing his name, one's imagination leaps to that famous coterie of which Dr. Samuel Johnson was the leading spirit and David Garrick a member. One thinks, too, of Garrick's triumphs in the course of his revival of the plays of Shakespeare. There it was that Garrick dared to offer his audiences, not the stilted form of declamation to which they were accustomed, but a freer and more natural method of recitation.

Born at Hereford, England, young Garrick went to school in Lichfield, where he and his brother studied for a time under the tutelage of Dr. Johnson. Even as a schoolboy Garrick showed dramatic talent. He used to lead his school fellows in amateur theatricals, and when still very young, he joined a company of players at Ipswich. From the start he seems to have met with striking success; so that, when he came to London, where at that time there were few actors of conspicuous ability, he took the fashionable world by storm. It was on Oct. 19, 1741, that Garrick appeared at a theater managed by one Giffard in Goodman's fields, and he chose to appear as Richard III. The part, it is usually argued, did not have the better chosen. For it did not require a commanding presence, which Garrick had not—while, on the other hand, it did offer opportunities for the depiction of strong emotions—a talent which Garrick possessed in a masterly degree.

In September, 1747, he opened his own theater, Drury Lane, with the "Merchant of Venice," for which performance Dr. Johnson had written a special prologue. There followed a great revival of Shakespeare's plays, culminating in the famous Stratford Jubilee. Thereafter Garrick's theatrical career was practically one uninterrupted triumph. Historians of the theater hold that he had few equals in the variety and the facility of expression, though a number of his contemporaries outstripped him in declamation. He possessed meager literary talents, but as an actor Garrick ranks with the great.

In Lighter Vein

The Road Show
In a country theater an opera was being produced, and in certain parts of the overture a trumpet had to be blown off-stage for effect.

But great was the conductor's consternation when, as the first climax came, there was no sound of the trumpet. Much anxiety, he continued till the second climax was reached. Still the trumpet was silent.

When the overture was finished, the conductor rushed to the wings. There he found the trumpeter still arguing with a stage hand.

"I tell you, you can't play that thing here," asserted the latter. "There's a show going on!"—Pearson's.

An Appreciated Change
"What's the matter, Mother?" said the son, entreating his mother down town. "Don't you like a restaurant dinner for a change?"

"Oh, dear me, yes! I was just counting how many pots I'd have to wash if I had gotten it myself."—Life.

An Accessory
"Why don't you put on the brake when you park the car?" asked the instructor.

"But they told me the car was fully equipped!"

You Know the Kind
"Where did you get this pie?" "Why, I made it out of Mrs. Nabors' cook book."

"Next time try flour for the crust."

What They Say
Sir Austen Chamberlain: "We admit freely and willingly the parity between the United States forces and our own. It is an admission which we have never made to any other nation."

The Rev. Frank B. Adams: "Nothing is more stimulating than those friendly differences of opinion which encourage us to think and, in thinking, to enlarge our horizon."

Irving Fisher: "There is no such a thing as a safe bond, issued for any number of dollars, until we have a safe (stable) dollar."

A Quotation for Today

THE leading rule for man is diligence. Leave nothing for tomorrow which can be done today. Never let your work fall behind.—LINCOLN

Odds and Ends

Ford's By-Products

Some of the by-products of the Ford Motor Company are: motor benzol, gas, coal tar, ammonium sulphate, coke, wood alcohol, hardwood pitch, Portland cement, ethyl acetate, charcoal briquettes.

Newark Evening News:—A Troy museum now has collars that once belonged to President-elect Hoover, former Governor Smith and Colonel Lindbergh. The Lindbergh collar is probably of the wing style.

School of College Presidents
A recent survey of graduates of Boston University revealed that forty-five are now college presidents.

New York Sun:—The New York Society of Poor Readers will hold a meeting Sunday and listen to an address by Dr. J. H. H. Finley of The New York Times.

Selenium

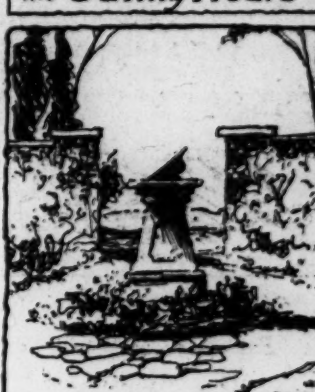
Selenium, which was discovered in 1817 by a Swedish chemist, Berzelius, has made possible telegraphing of pictures. Intense light increases its property as a conductor of electricity, so that it has been used on safes and vaults to give an alarm should a light be turned on it.

Passing Show:—A German natural scientist claims to be able to make food of sugar. It is reported that he started in a small way by making wooden seeds for synthetic raspberry jam.

Largest Boys' Club
The Boy Scouts of America is the largest boys' club in the world.

Atlanta Constitution: It is proclaimed that there will be little change in women's clothes this spring. Men's clothes: Ditto.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"



Sportsmanship

ONE of the finest pieces of sportsmanship that has been witnessed in New England in years is to be credited to Capt. James L. Reid of the Harvard track team. Captain Reid was the winner of the one-mile and two-mile runs in the Harvard-Dartmouth-Cornell triangular indoor meet of 1928 and was the favorite to repeat this year. That he could have done so had he not subordinated his prowess to the welfare of his team everyone who saw the meet will probably admit.

Running in the mile race, Captain Reid encouraged his team mate, David Cobb, sophomore runner, to make a big variety race, in such a way that 100 yards from the finish Cobb was first, with Reid second. H. Benson of Cornell put on a spurt and was rapidly overhauling the Crimson runners; but Reid kept on encouraging Cobb, with the result that the latter crossed the finish line first with Reid not trying to pass him, but just scoring second place, thus giving his college first and second. Had Reid run his own race, there is no question but that he would have won first; but second place would undoubtedly have gone to the Cornell runner.

Again in the two-mile run Captain Reid tried to bring another team mate—J. O. Wilkes—to a point-scoring place and again he succeeded, but he sacrificed himself to such an extent that he could finish no better than second.

Two second places may not be worth as much as two firsts to the average athlete; but it is not to be wondered at that Harvard graduates and undergraduates are today singing the captain's praise.

Kindly Patriotism

"YOUR Flag Cleaned Free," was the heading of an advertisement appearing in a recent issue of the Colorado Springs Gazette, forwarded to the Sunday by Mrs. S. W. M. "There were many soiled flags displayed in the announcement," "Send those flags to the Monarch Laundry before Feb. 22—Washington's Birthday—and let us clean them. Of course there will be no charge for this service."

The Admission Fee

"ADMISSION—An overcoat, an old one, will be taken at the door." This, according to an item in the Indianapolis News sent in by H. T., was the advertised admission fee to a motion picture theater in a northern New York community one day recently. The manager in this way collected about 1000 coats—new, old, good, bad and indifferent—and gave them for distribution among the needy of the city.

THE MONITOR READER

These Questions Are Based on Material in the Last Issue. They Are Answered in This Issue.

1. How is it possible for China's Thursday news to be read in the United States on Wednesday?—Editorial Notes..... 20
2. What magazine is edited by boys and girls from 10 to 17 years of age?—Young Folks..... 20
3. What Englishwoman was a pioneer in prize-rearing?—One Minute Biographies..... 20
4. Where did the saxophone get its name?—Odds and Ends..... 20
5. What is the outstanding difference between the British and United States Cabinets?—Editorial Page Features..... 20

Grade Yourself.

What Is Your Percentage?

A Word a Day

Hobby

We both hear and see this word so frequently that we often wonder what it has to do with hobby-horses, if anything.

In the old French a little short-nosed horse was called a *hobby*. It is conceded by some scholars that the Scotch or Irish took this term, calling it *hobyn*, and applied it to any middle-sized horse. We do not know just when wooden horses, designed for children to play on, or a horse's head attached to a stick on which a boy might ride, were first manufactured, but we have evidence of the use of the word *hobby-horse* at a very early English period.

Some time after a favorite occupation or topic pursued merely for the amusement or interest it might afford, was called a hobby, being compared to the riding of a toy horse. Any individual pursuit to which a person is devoted that he spends an amount of time disproportionate to its importance is designated by others as his hobby.

A hobby may be less serious than an "avocation," but, like the latter, it is the work or the theme or the amusement, apart from one's ordinary vocation.

In hobby by the first syllable is accented. Sound o as in odd, y as in funny.

"Stamp collecting was his especial hobby."

Note: Webster's first choice is accepted as authority for pronunciation.

UNDER CITY HEADINGS

Massachusetts

WALTHAM

(Continued)

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New Hampshire

CONCORD

(Continued)

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UNDER CITY HEADINGS

New Hampshire

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(Continued)

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The Children's Corner

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LATE every afternoon the news-
boy brings a copy of The
Christian Science Monitor to
Gertrude's house. She watches for
him eagerly, because just at that
time she can have the paper all to
herself before anyone else wants it.
She looks it over, and with a bright
red crayon pencil makes a little
cross beside anything she wants to
cut out. Then, when the other mem-
bers of the family have finished with
it, she cuts out the stories and verses
and pictures she has marked, and
puts them neatly away in a stiff,
brown paper case that Mother once
bought for her.

Last Christmas time Gertrude
wanted to send a gift to a little
friend far off in another part of the
country, and Mother said, "Why
don't you make a story book and
send it to her? The things we make
ourselves are the very nicest gifts."

So she and Nancy went down to the
kitchen and asked Cook for a pitcher
of hot water. They broke up the ice
in the bird bath and poured in the
water, which soon lost its heat, and
would you believe it—before they got
upstairs again, there were sparrows
and starlings and a lovely red cardinal
waiting their turns at the bath!

Now, here's your chance! Whether

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, FRIDAY, MARCH 1, 1929

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board

The Editorial Board is constituted by The Christian Science Board of Directors for The Christian Science Monitor is composed of Mr. Willis J. Abbott, Contributing Editor; Mr. Roland R. Harrison, Executive Editor; Mr. Charles E. Reimann, Manager of The Christian Science Publishing Society, and Mr. Frank L. Perrin, Chief Editorial Writer. This Monitor Editorial Board shall consider and determine all questions within the Editorial Department of The Christian Science Monitor, and also carry out the stated policy of The Christian Science Board of Directors relative to the entire newspaper. Each member of said Editorial Board shall have equal responsibility and duty.

EDITORIALS

Education for Sobriety

A DETAILED report of educational work in the movement against beverage alcohol in the United States, issued by Ernest H. Cherrington, general secretary of the World League Against Alcoholism and also an official of the Anti-Saloon League, under the title "Education Against Alcoholism," bears valuable and gratifying testimony to the extent to which these organizations have turned from mere political agitation to systematic education. The Anti-Saloon League, of course, has been looked upon as strictly a political body, and has encountered because of this fact the antagonisms and the criticisms which either an individual or an organization engaged in so-called practical politics must always brave. But Mr. Cherrington's report shows the extent to which, during the year 1928, this organization with its international ally has prosecuted the work of education in the evils of the old system, and the merits of prohibition even insufficiently enforced.

In the main this is a report of what has been done. Probably even active prohibition workers will be astonished at the figures given as to the extent to which this task has been performed through all methods of publicity, speaking, writing, and the motion pictures. Under the latter heading it is interesting to note that a film has been prepared giving visual presentation of the facts and figures collated by Prof. Irving Fisher in his notable books on prohibition, and that more than 1200 contracts for showing it have already been made.

The pamphlet is largely statistical, and the statistics are of such impressive size that any effort to summarize them is necessarily incomplete and disappointing. But Mr. Cherrington, in discussing the nature of the educational work now under way, makes certain observations which should be impressed upon the consciousness not merely of workers for prohibition, but of those who believe that its maintenance is imperative. For example, he puts first among the necessities of modern education the discussion of the economic phases of prohibition. Recognizing the fact that the old order changes, giving place to new, he says:

The imperative need for a new type of educational work in harmony with the intellectual process of the present age is evident. Arguments that made their appeal a generation ago need to be rephrased to meet the conditions of a changing era. Much of the data upon which the older prohibition propaganda was based are antiquated. The lines of attack of the liquor interests have altered. The friends of prohibition must meet this changed front of their opponents. This requires a new type of educational work.

The increasing mechanization of industry, the steadily decreasing safety margin on our highways crowded with automobiles, the pressure of installment buying which rests upon the integrity and earning capacity of the abstinent worker, the extension of mass production in industry, where a single drinker may throw a whole factory out of step, the maintenance of the enormous reserves of liquor capital made available for modern finance by the steady accumulation of savings bank deposits by a sober people, with scores of other significant economic factors, must be fully considered in connection with any proposed solution of the alcohol problem.

Insistence upon this program will rob the foes of prohibition of one of their standard arguments, namely, the sneer at the "impractical puritans" and the evangelical religious forces that are back of the prohibition movement. It will increase the number of leaders of industry, both individual and corporate, who now not merely enforce a private prohibition upon those in their employ, but who support national political prohibition as well. It will make it increasingly clear to the multitude that if the conditions which, to the amazement of European nations, enable American workmen to own motorcars, live in comfortable houses with modern plumbing, keep radios for their entertainment, and maintain savings deposits and investment securities for their protection, are to be continued, the huge sums of money formerly spent for liquor and the interruptions to business activity caused by its use must never again find place in the country's social organization. The economic basis of prohibition affords an argument enlisting forces that would not be affected by the moral argument, and back of the economic basis is the scientific aspect, which is fundamental. Discussing this important phase, Mr. Cherrington says:

The success of prohibition in the United States of America, as evidenced by impartial data compiled by government bureaus, trade associations and others, who are not partisan prohibitionists or anti-prohibitionists, must be reiterated and peculiarly emphasized to offset the extensive and insidious propaganda on the part of the great wine, beer and whiskey interests of the United States and of the world. This we are attempting to do. The scientific aspects of total abstinence, upon which the former stress is no longer laid, need to be re-emphasized with new and more forceful presentations of the real nature and effect of alcohol; the evils of indulgence in beverage intoxicants; the truth about the character, purpose, program and activities of those forces which fight for the exploitation of beverage alcohol at the expense of society; the truth about every proposed plan for the solution of the liquor problem; and the truth about prohibition under fair trial. This has been the slogan of the vast program of education which has been launched during this year. These aspects are so intimately related to the economic and social phases of prohibition that they cannot be ignored. Out of the social, economic and political implications of the problem arises one of the great vital moral questions of modern civilization. This has been the burden of our appeal to the people.

This document is of much importance to those who would be intelligently informed as to what is being done to meet and repel the

assaults of the well-financed wet forces. It deserves wide circulation and will unquestionably carry widespread conviction.

The Next Attorney-General

PERHAPS popular interest in the selection of members of the new Cabinet has been more clearly indicated in the choice of the head of the Department of Justice than in that of any other single portfolio. General approval of the selection of William D. Mitchell of Minnesota, who is now Solicitor-General and who is further described in news dispatches as a Coolidge-Hoover Democrat, appears to have followed the unofficial announcement of his acceptance of the office of Attorney-General under the incoming President.

It seems to be a foregone conclusion that some time after March 4 the prohibition enforcement unit will be transferred from the Treasury Department to the Department of Justice. This is in line with the program of President-elect Hoover, supported by the friends of prohibition the country over. That it will receive the hearty co-operation of the new incumbent is assured. Mr. Mitchell possesses the ability and the courage necessary to the sympathetic development of an effective enforcement plan.

No decision announced by the incoming Chief Executive has more clearly indicated his determination to stand foursquare upon his pre-election platform. No more ambitious task has been set for any member of his official family than that assigned to Mr. Mitchell.

Like several others who will be members of the new Cabinet, the next Attorney-General is a westerner. He comes to his new duties with a record of achievement as a lawyer and administrative officer. In Washington he has gained the confidence of his superiors as well as of his familiars. Past political affiliations count for but little when one is measured by the strict standards of individual worth and availability in the work to be undertaken.

"Control" of Speculation

FOR three weeks public attention has been directed to the attempt of the Federal Reserve Board to bring under control the unparalleled speculation on the New York Stock Exchange. The attention has resulted from the unusually strong warning given by the board on February 7 to the speculators in their practice of indirectly drawing upon the resources of the reserve system. Previously the board maintained in general that it could at best do no more than exert some measure of supervision over the total volume of reserve bank credit being used and could not direct the flow of such credit into specific channels. Now, however, it presents a new point of view and says: "A member bank is not within its reasonable claims for rediscount facilities at its Federal Reserve Bank when it borrows, either for the purpose of making speculative loans or for the purpose of maintaining speculative loans." Such a statement is, of course, an admission by the board that its past policy has been erroneous and a warning that henceforth its influence will be more specific than heretofore. It is this new aspect which has caused the speculative community the uneasiness which has marked its activities during the last three weeks.

The main problem now, and the point of greatest interest to students of banking and finance, is just what steps the board can or will take if it is sincere in its most recently stated policy. For "the last year or more," according to the board, "the functioning of the Federal Reserve System has encountered interference by reason of the excessive amount of the country's credit absorbed in speculative security loans." For a year, then, it must be assumed, if the board is to be credited with the courage of its convictions, there has been an attempt to bring the situation under "control," for its members have, by their own admission, "a grave responsibility whenever there is evidence that member banks are maintaining speculative security loans with the aid of Federal Reserve credit." During this year, however, they have used all the means customarily employed by the country's central bankers, namely, an advance of the rediscount rate, a forcing up of the buying rate for bankers' acceptances, the sale of government securities, and the issuance of public warnings. All of these moves, however, have accomplished little, as evidenced by the fact that during the period brokers' loans have risen by over \$1,500,000,000, while the average price of 390 common stocks has advanced some 40 per cent. It is small wonder that a large portion of the speculative community questions the efficacy of any action the board may take, and insists that it necessarily will be defeated unless it can secure the private co-operation of large banking interests in the financial district.

Students of the Federal Reserve System, however, are not yet willing to admit that the situation is such that the board cannot bring it under "control." In support of their position these individuals rely upon two main points. In the first place, they very properly contend that the board has pursued a more or less half-hearted and surprisingly inconsistent attitude during the last year, and that this has been further emasculated by the inexcusable reassuring statements which have been issued by "high Treasury officials." Secondly, these students point out, the most powerful weapon of reserve banks has not yet been used, namely, a differential rediscount rate against those banks which will use the proceeds either for lending on the stock exchange or, what amounts to the same thing, for taking care of their commercial customers while still maintaining brokers' loans. By the board's own ruling there is no question but that the reserve banks have the necessary authority for doing this, or even to refuse to rediscount for a bank carrying speculative loans. Likewise, it is clear that by the use of this power the reserve system could quickly curtail a substantial portion of the "excessive amount of the country's credit" being absorbed by speculation.

It is very unlikely, however, that the board will give its newly stated policy any such force, although the recent warning implies that this is just what is going to be done. Rather, it appears there may continue to be about the same ineffective procedure that has been witnessed during the last year. Since the recent

warning the reserve banks have engaged in mild open market operations and have kept the community aroused by board meetings, but actually have done little which could have any real influence on the situation. What, then, has been the value of the much-heralded change of policy? Was it merely a move carefully synchronized with the advance of the Bank of England rate, or was it the forerunning of a Federal Reserve policy which has already been too long delayed? Only future events can definitely answer this question.

Skill in Relation to Industry

IT IS frequently stated that the conditions of modern industry are such as to make it impossible for the worker to develop that rational interest in his labor without which it rapidly becomes intolerable. How can a man whose working years are spent in making the eighteenth part of a pin find any satisfaction in so dull an occupation? The ordinary answer given in the economic textbooks to questions like this is that, if the modern workman's hours of labor are monotonous, they are at least short. There is more leisure than at any previous time in history, and with the radio and the motion picture, cheap books and cheaper newspapers, the worker has more ways of occupying it than he has ever enjoyed before. There is, moreover, reason to believe that the progress of modern natural science will lead to the increasing of this leisure at a constantly quicker and quicker rate, until some two hours' work a day may suffice to satisfy all needs.

But there is another and more fundamental answer than this to the charge that modern industrial developments, by taking away, through mechanical improvements, the necessity for skill, have led to an overwhelming increase in the monotony of labor. Certain considerations would suggest that the charge is simply not true. If industrial conditions today do require less purely manual dexterity than was the case before the advent of machinery, it cannot be denied that they more than make up for this by calling for increased mental alertness in the selling of products and in the organization and management of large-scale business enterprises. If machinery supersedes human skill in some directions, there is a fresh variety of skill required before the machinery can be made. Indeed, it might be argued that the use of machinery, far from increasing monotony, actually lessens it; for it is just the monotonous kind of jobs that machinery is best fitted to accomplish.

Investigations recently conducted by a Manchester (Eng.) firm indicate that industry provides as many interesting jobs and requires just as much skill as ever it did, a writer in a recent issue of the Economic Journal stating that the productivity per head of the workers in this firm has increased by two-thirds in the last fifteen years, owing to mechanical improvements. But there has been no corresponding decline in the call made upon the workers' skill, which remains approximately the same. There seems no reason why the conclusion that the balance of skill is not being seriously upset in this business should not be capable of application throughout the whole sphere of industry.

Rival Claims in Afghanistan

SO RAPIDLY did the throne of Afghanistan pass from one ruler to another before the snows intervened and brought a halt to rival claims that the average reader was left in a dilemma as to who was king and as to which portion of the territory the claimant ruled over. Nor did foreign governments appear to be more certain. Indeed, the evacuation of several missions at Kabul was significant, in that it indicated that the safety of officials was so seriously endangered by the absence of some definite authority which had a semblance of popular approval, and by the continuance of internecine strife, that their removal was deemed wise.

At present the situation shows no signs of clarifying. Amanullah Khan, whose "reforms"—based upon Western culture, customs and methods—brought about his downfall, has gone from Kandahar, his headquarters, to Herat, to enlist Soviet aid in an endeavor to recapture the crown. Habibullah Khan, who rules at Kabul, the capital, is said to be facing serious difficulties because of inability to pay his troops; while Nadir Khan, former Afghan Minister at Paris, denies he has any pretensions to the throne and asserts his firm faith in Amanullah. With such unsettled conditions, wisdom dictates a policy for the powers of waiting on the side lines.

Provided the disturbances are kept within the borders of Afghanistan, there will be little cause for uneasiness among the European chancelleries. But the decision of Amanullah to solicit help from Soviet Russia gives a menacing turn to the situation, and makes it one which the British Government in particular—knowing the Bolshevik desire to sow the seeds of discord along the Indian border—cannot look upon with serenity and composure.

Editorial Notes

The International Standard Electric Company of London, Eng., recently announced that tests had shown that the French language is "able to carry the largest average number of ideas during a one-minute telephone conversation." English coming next, followed by German and then Italian. In the matter of intelligibility over the telephone, however, the order is exactly reversed; Italian being most readily understood, then German, English and French. Those who have the usual three-minute limit and a lot to say can take their choice.

In an experiment made by the American Motorists' Association, it was found that approximately every seventh time a one-dollar bill changes hands it finds its way back to an oil station. Can the grocers show any better average?

Good cheer never did have any limitation of time and space, and the messages sent 11,000 miles from the United States to the Byrd expedition in Antarctica give a practical proof of it.

Forward, March!

Pope Pius XI Ascends a Temporal Throne

JUST as in ancient days all roads led to Rome, so today many eyes are turned toward the city on the seven hills, expectant for the official text of the Italo-Vatican treaty and concordat. The terms of this accord, beyond the semi-official résumé already published, will not be made public until April, when they will come before the Italian Parliament for ratification. That they will be accepted there is no doubt.

Enough is known of them now, however, to make certain that the agreement has both political and religious significance: political because of the new resources it gives Premier Mussolini; religious because of the facilities it places in the hands of ecclesiastics of the church of Rome for propagation of their faith in Italy.

The provisions of the Italo-Vatican agreement effect the permanent institution of religious teaching in the Italian public schools, both elementary and secondary. This forcibly reminds that always where the Roman Catholic clergy has directed education, Roman Catholic teaching has had strong political leanings in favor of the states which granted special privileges and exemption to the church. Spain and Italy, as well as Mexico and other Latin-American countries, afford many examples. To be sure, religious education by the clergy is already in effect in Italy, but the concordat makes papal consent compulsory to any change.

The state accepts the Roman Catholic religion as the state religion and, recognizing the exclusive dominion and sovereign jurisdiction of the Holy See over the Vatican and a small strip of adjacent territory, sets up a miniature temporal kingdom within the kingdom of Italy. This, however, is physically dependent upon Italy, with egress and ingress possible only through the parent state. Herein lies what is tantamount to Italian hegemony.

The agreement places marriage and the severance of marriage ties under canon law and establishes ecclesiastical courts for the civil and criminal cases in the Italian state, which is bound by the terms of the treaty to enforce the sentences of the ecclesiastical authority. Significant is the fact that, in the semi-official résumé of the terms of the pact, no direct reference is made to this clause.

In this wise does the accord place education and marriage in the hands of the Roman Catholic Church and again recognizes the ecclesiastical courts from which Italy turned many years ago. Beyond this, the agreement that ends the Roman question holds little for Pius XI and Cardinal Gasparri save personal satisfaction. For the territorial acquisition by the Holy See is infinitesimal. Its furthestmost boundaries are easily visible to the eye that looks out from Vatican windows.

The financial clauses provide for indemnification for church property seized in 1870, but the sum is less, perhaps, than the actual worth of the property today and than the money grants contained in the Law of Guarantees enacted that year and steadfastly refused by Pius IX and his successors.

Moreover, this settlement of approximately \$105,000,000 is a capital sum and stops when paid. That offered by the Italian Parliament in the Law of Guarantees was in perpetuity and amounted to 3,225,000 francs yearly. Already an intimation has come from the Vatican that it expects the yearly contributions of Catholics to the Peter's Pence Fund to continue.

It may be recalled that this fund was re-established to aid the Holy See in 1870, when Pius IX lost his temporal authority and, along with it, the income from his temporal possessions. That the Vatican still urges Peter's Pence contributions, which so long have served to make up the deficit in the papal treasury, indicates that the financial settlement effected with Premier Mussolini is insufficient to meet the financial needs of Pius XI.

Aside from the clauses relating to education, marriage and settlement of marriage, as well as to the acceptance of canon law by the Italian state, the diplomatic victories achieved in the settlement would seem to be all on the side of Mussolini. He gave as little as possible and took as much as he could get. The allegiance of no Italian was transferred from Victor Emmanuel III to Pius XI. Despite the Vatican's reputation for subtle statecraft and diplomacy, the history of the Papacy discloses a long succession of mistakes that have cost the church dearly. These errors have brought the Church of Rome from a position of absolute world power to that of being stripped of everything save a shadow of temporal sovereignty. It was a Pope who had the power to divide a New World, just found, between two reigning princes. On the other hand, bad judgment and bad politics—the Vatican always was dabbling in politics—schemes that set up rival Popes, abuses by Pope and clergy, wantonness and greed and material wealth—piled up until, for instance, in the case of England, it owned a third of the national wealth—have brought the church, slowly through the years, to its reduced status of today.

Taking all these facts into consideration, it is not inconsistent that another political mistake might have been made in the Vatican and that the Gasparri-Mussolini agreement should seem to bear more striking evidence of potential value to the Italian Prime Minister and his political fortunes than to the church.

There is another point that is important in gauging the probable effect of this settlement. It is Mussolini's striking individuality. Since the birth of Fascism, he has dominated everything with which he came in contact, and now he is master of Italy. It is difficult to conceive of him playing a secondary part—even to the Pope.

The agreement emphasizes the extremes in world politics today. It divides the world as Caesar divided Gaul: into three parts. At one extreme are the dictatorships of Mussolini in Italy and of Primo de Rivera in Spain; at the other is Communism. These two are very hostile. In between them lies a great mass of public opinion, which is daily becoming more liberally democratic.

It is significant that the public opinion which permits of the dictatorships is Roman Catholic and extremely nationalist. There is considerable opposition, for Italy has its Piedmont and Spain its Catalonia-Liberia or Socialist, as the case may be—but this opposition is always Roman Catholic. Now, Mussolini, by aligning with the so-called spiritual authority of the Pope, is able to reach out and influence in his favor a considerable body of this Italian opposition. While he may seemingly vest the Pope with sovereignty, the power that he places in the hands of Pius XI is largely a semblance. Back of it is a move by Il Duce toward his own ends, through the hierarchy. With the priest as his friend, many secrets-hitherto withheld will be open to him, while of course the ecclesiastical court will not hand down decisions that would aid the enemies of his government. He is assured of the most intimate contact with the whole social and political life of Italy.

For half a century Vatican diplomacy has worked to induce the powers to recognize the temporal sovereignty of the Pope, always without success. Not even the Roman Catholic House of Hapsburg would grant this recognition when it had the power. The acceptance of it at Mussolini's hands is certain to lower the prestige of the Holy See among the great powers. For it is known that it is not Italy that signs this treaty; not Victor Emmanuel III. It is Mussolini, the Fascist chief; and a Fascist Parliament will ratify it.

Mussolini is pre-eminently a Nationalist, and in this agreement he has brought the Holy See over into the Nationalist camp. Many observers will call it a reactionary Vatican on a very personal basis, and hundreds of thousands of Roman Catholics are certain not to like it. As for Italy, the liberal thought that moved Cavour and his party against priestly interference in politics and for ever-widening reforms—the cause to which Garibaldi and Mazzini dedicated themselves—is still alive. Cavour stood for

a free church and a free state. Mussolini has set up two states—an Italian and a Vatican. Further, he has joined the two in temporal affairs after a fashion that is the antithesis of Mazzini's program and Garibaldi's policy.

Mussolini has led Italy back to the old days described by Browning in "The Ring and the Book." The institution of canon law in the courts leaves it to be expected that henceforth he and the Holy See will work together in affairs both juridical and political and be able to interfere in every branch of juridical procedure—civil, criminal, ecclesiastical.

In passing it may be said that in countries wherein canon law has ever been adopted, the church and clergy have striven to apply its provisions to practically every phase of social, political, religious and economic affairs. This part of the Mussolini-Vatican accord is sure to be regarded outside Roman Catholic circles as a harking back to legal procedure and social customs long outgrown by the world, since it places a certain class of persons, including the whole clergy, beyond the jurisdiction of the civil and criminal courts. If a priest commits a crime, he may be tried only in an ecclesiastical court, and, if he is punished, it will be in ecclesiastical institutions—a system that has ever been marked by grave abuses. Every Roman Catholic country has tried it; few but have abandoned it. Among modern nations, Spain is the most outstanding example of one that still adheres to this antique fashion of jurisprudence. No first class power does so today.

Already it has been asked in the Protestant world if this agreement will not give rise, perhaps, to a setting up anew of the Inquisition. Most certainly it will not! The Italian Government may oppose Freemasonry and do what it can to enforce bans against it. It may seek out the Liberal enemies of Fascism and drive them from Italy, but neither it nor the Papacy can reinstate the Inquisition, which even Roman Catholic Spain outlawed in the early nineteenth century. World thought has advanced too far for this; conditions are too vastly changed since Spain fought the Muhammadan, backed by the Jew, ever to make such a return possible.

A proper estimate of the agreement cannot be had without taking into consideration the nature of the persons chiefly responsible. Enough, perhaps, has been said of Mussolini.

Pius XI, from the inception of his papal rule, set out to effect an agreement with the Italian state. As time passed, this aim became one of his ruling ambitions. There would be many of his subjects who would proclaim him "the Great" if he succeeded in this. He saw that an international agreement was impossible and doubtless felt that one with Italy was better than none.

Associated Press reports were intimating a rapprochement between the Vatican and Mussolini in February, 1928. As far back as 1922 it was known in diplomatic quarters in Paris and Berlin that the agreement would probably be reached. There was much skepticism over its effect, although it was recognized in the chancelleries that it would be popular with many Roman Catholics.

Then there is Cardinal Gasparri. He has served three Popes, long has been Papal Secretary of State, and necessarily is the Pope's closest and most trusted adviser on state matters. He is, perhaps, the foremost authority on canon law, which he has codified. Persons who know him well have said that it has long been his greatest desire to see canon law set up again by the powers. He has worked as no other Papal Statesecretary to carry on to a successful conclusion Vatican negotiations for international recognition of the Pope as a temporal ruler and the institution of canon law. Failing in this and being utterly concerned in his cause, he doubtless considered, in turn, that half a loaf was better than no bread.

Some of the most spectacular characters in modern history move through the narrative called the "Roman Question." Metetrinch, Bismarck, Francis Joseph, Napoleon III, Palmerston, Gladstone, Pius IX; Cardinal Antonelli, "the Red Pope"; Father Roothaan, "the Black Pope"; Victor Emmanuel II, Garibaldi, Mazzini, Cavour—these are but a few. Today, when the history of the Pope is reviewed, his review like masks in a pageant. The old cry: "Roma capitale!" of the Garibaldians is heard again, and Italy is aflame against misrule in the Papal States and the reactionary policy of Pius IX.

On one side are the pomp and splendor and wealth of the papal court; on the other, the misery and poverty of the tax-ridden papal subjects. Pius IX flees his so-called Holy City before the revolutionists to the security of rock-ribbed Gaeta, until the troops of Napoleon III enter Rome and make his throne safe for him to ascend again. And the French soldiery sustain him until Bismarck, refashioning the German Empire in his Wilhelmstrasse smithy, is ready to cross the Rhine. Whereat Napoleon must have his every rifle and recall his troops to meet the Prussians. And so Cadorna enters Rome at the head of the troops of Victor Emmanuel II, and Pius IX immures himself in the Vatican.

It is a coincidence that another Pius—this time the Eleventh—should open doors so long closed. He will go forth this summer to Monte Cassini—the first Pope in fifty-eight years to step outside the narrow confines of the Vatican inclosure. W. D.

Mirror of World Opinion

The opinions expressed in the quotations hereunder do not necessarily carry the endorsement of the Monitor.

"Undeserved Slander"

WHEN a New York woman publicly asserts that the alleged lure of disregarding an obnoxious law is leading nearly all young people to drink, she is uttering, whether she knows it or not, a wholly unfounded slander upon millions of boys and girls, young men and young women, in all parts of the country.

Any citizen has the right to be opposed to the policy of prohibition, and to express his or her opposition. That opposition, however, should not include gross exaggeration, which cannot be taken seriously without seriously impeaching the law-abiding character of millions of young people who are entirely free of such offense as is so recklessly charged against them.

Young people's organizations, in some places, have publicly and officially uttered their indignant protest against these charges, made in such an unqualified way as to be wholesale slanders. Incidentally, there is a certain class of young people—not numerically large, we believe—upon whom such charges themselves operate as a demoralizing influence; they are tempted to try to live up to the sensational charges against them. We should have no more of these unlimited assertions of lawlessness which cannot be substantiated, for the simple reason that they are not true.—Columbus (Ohio) Evening Dispatch.

O Tempora, O Mores!

WHAT would the original merchant craftsmen of the City of London say, we wonder, to the Business Efficiency Exhibition? Would they be tongue-tied with amazement at the display of time-saving devices, or would they emit spasmodic and contemptuous snorts? It is difficult to tell. There have always been men who find it easier to work in a mess, in an atmosphere of confusion and bustle, than in a neat filing system, well-appointed office accommodations, and a tidy desk are not only not appreciated, but heartily despised. The majority, we fear, fall far short of that beau ideal depicted on our hearings, the young gentleman with neatly brushed locks and of forceful jaw, garbed in a faultless business suit, and apparently concluding prodigious transactions in the midst of shining batteries of telephones, typewriters, and calculating machines.

Where, may we inquire, does this perfect product of civilization precisely live and move and have his being? We see him on the advertisement posters, but where else? He is, we fear, one of those heroes of modern romance who, like so many of the characters portrayed by the commercial artist, is merely a great ideal, whom we of common clay regard with awe, but unmingled with envy.—Morning Post (London).